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U.S. Senate's shockwaves

THE action of the U.S. Senate in declining to authorize a bill for foreign military and economic aid has come as a shock to America's allies and to all those countries, especially developing states, who are in one way or another dependent upon U.S. material assistance.

It is of course still too early to know what the specific implications of the Senate action will be, for the Nixon Administration and the legislative supporters of foreign aid in the House of Representatives and the Senate have numerous options available to overcome the hurdle posed by Friday's vote.

Yet even if, in the end, the flow of aid to the various countries is enabled to continue, the Senate's act nevertheless must be taken as a serious expression of intent and of the popular opinion to which the Senators undoubtedly responded.

In part the vote came in reaction to the rebuff suffered by the U.S. in the China vote at the United Nations last week. The spectacle of continuing to pay *bills for others only to* be diplomatically ridiculed in return exhausted the patience of many Americans. And this emotional response, expressly voiced by some Senators, was perhaps raised a pitch when the White *House last Wednesday itself* announced that the China vote could adversely affect U.S. support for the U.N. and foreign aid.

It was for this reason that Senator Edward Kennedy, himself a supporter of the aid programme, yesterday criticized Mr. Nixon for denouncing the Senate action.

Yet the fact is that the aid bill was in trouble long before the China vote. The $2.9 billion bill finally voted upon itself represented much less than the Administration had asked. In the final vote specific resentments from specific political quarters such as those opposed to aid to Greece or Pakistan were able to join hands with those larger groupings on the right who have long resented the dimensions of U.S. economic aid and those on the left who have opposed the scope of military assistance, especially to what they consider to be reactionary regimes.

The convergence of these streams betrays some of the ingredients which would nourish a new isolationism in the U.S. And it is in anticipation of the growth of this sentiment that some countries, like Britain, for example, have decided that they must forge new alignments and not focus as squarely as heretofore upon their relationship with the U.S.

For smaller states who continue to look to the U.S. for *world leadership and support* there can be no easy solutions. And they must continue to hope that a U.S. desire to curtail the extent of overseas commitments will not be permitted to go so far as to destroy regional or global equilibrium.

The ultimate effect of the Senate's action on Israel is not yet clear. In the absence of any corrective measures it would mean the loss of a military credit programme as well as the loss of essential economic aid of various kinds.

There is no reason to believe that even those Senators who helped defeat the bill *had this as* an aim, and presumably means will be sought and found to prevent such results. But there is little doubt that this effort will require new exertions by Israel's representatives in the U.S. and by those in the Congress and the Administration who recognize the legitimacy of Israel's claims for U.S. support.

Peking pledges not to be a 'bully'

CHINA GROUP AT U.N. SOON

HONGKONG. — China prepared yesterday to send a delegation to the U.N., pledging not to be "a super-power bullying other countries."

A message sent to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant by Acting *Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei on* Friday said that a delegation would be sent "in the near future." The message asked U Thant to make certain that the Nationalist Chinese were expelled from "all the organizations" related to the U.N.

Chi said the names of members of the delegation would be announced later.

In a statement broadcast by the New China News Agency the Government said that the admission to the U.N. reflected a general *trend by the peoples of the world* to make friends with the Chinese.

"At the same time, it indicates that the one or two super-powers are losing ground daily in engaging in truculent acts of imposing their own will on other countries and manipulating the U.N. and international affairs," the statement *said.*

"The Chinese people have suffered enough from imperialist oppression. China will never be a super-power bullying other countries. The Government of the People's Republic of China will soon send its representatives to take part in the work of the U.N." it said.

Meanwhile the executive council of Unesco voted 25-2 on Friday to give Taiwan's seat to Peking. A Taiwan statement said however that it would not give up without a fight. "All countries, big or small, should be equal — the affairs of a country must be handled by its own people," the statement *said.*

A message from Athens said that Greece plans to recognize China. The decision follows Greece's recognition of Albania, China's chief ally in Europe. *(AP, UPI)*

Meir lists vital points for partial settlement

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Golda Meir said Friday that Israel must stand firm *on vital points in a partial Suez* Canal arrangement. But she deprecated talk — quoting from the recent Knesset debate — that "President Nixon promised, and fails to fulfil."

Mrs. Meir was answering a question — at a meeting in Jerusalem of the Managerial Club — on whether there was now a "confrontation" between Israel and the U.S. She said there were "serious differences," but hoped they would not become grave." Israel had also had differences with other U.S. Administrations.

The previous Administration, Democratic with a traditional real *friendship for Israel, had adopted a* policy on borders after the Six Day War, at variance with Israel policy, she *said.*

Mrs. Meir said that an essential point about the partial agreement was often not appreciated. After direct negotiations for a peace settlement had failed to materialize, Israel agreed to a partial arrangement. Israel's call for peace negotiations without preconditions meant that the Government would enter the negotiations without moving a centimetre. But, under the Suez arrangement, Israel was prepared to move "X kilometres" from the Canal — without peace. Israel was ready to take the risk, and was obviously entitled to know on what terms.

The Premier reiterated the three "fundamental" points for Israel: No crossing of Egyptian troops — "we are not ready to discuss numbers, even so-called symbolic ones"; *the cease-fire must be unlimited* — "we will not withdraw under threat of renewed fire"; the arrangement could not be accepted as a phase for withdrawal to the international border.

Under the U.S. formula (Rogers' *six points), under which the partial* agreement, including the cease-fire, could come up for review, Egypt would be permitted to renew hostilities *if it considered that Israel* had not withdrawn sufficiently to the international border, she said. The difference between an "indefinite" cease-fire spoken of by the U.S., and "unlimited" cease-fire was not just semantic.

Eban: U.S. must be go-between only

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Foreign Minister Abba Eban said yesterday the U.S. must act only as a go-between and not take positions if it wants to promote an agreement to reopen the Suez Canal.

Mr. Eban was asked in an interview on Israel Radio's "This Week" programme in English, if Israel had *requested* the U.S. Government to withdraw the six points Secretary of State William Rogers made in a speech to the U.N. General Assembly earlier this month.

He replied: "If they are using their good offices they should not have a position."

Mr. Eban said that before entering into negotiations for a partial agreement to reopen the Suez Canal, there was a prior phase: "To ex*plore and clarify the attendant cir*cumstances.

"This is the phase in which we are now engaged," he said. Questioned about the balance of power in the Middle East, Mr. Eban remarked:

"It *is quite obvious to me that* if in Moscow there is a decision to increase Egypt's military might, and if on our side there is a non-resumption of a vital element, then the only result is either that the balance has changed or is likely to change soon. If the doctrine of maintaining the balance of forces proclaimed by President Nixon to the world and to his own people is to be maintained, then this justifies and requires an end to the suspension of aircraft supply."

The Foreign Minister twice refused to make any link between the U.S. willingness to sell Phantoms to Israel's willingness to join in Suez Canal talks. He merely said that Israel was ready to "explore the ter-

(Continued on page 11, col. 4)

Soviet arms delegation leaves Beirut

BEIRUT (UPI). — A Soviet military delegation returned to Moscow yesterday after a five-day official visit to Lebanon and talks with political and military leaders, Beirut Radio said.

The delegation held intensive talks with Premier Saeb Salam, Defence Minister Elias Saba and Army officers.

Government sources said the discussions resulted in agreement between the two sides on the principle of a Soviet sale of weapons to Lebanon.

In a statement, Defence Minister Saba said Lebanon is now well informed on the price and range of Soviet weapons, and a list will soon be studied by a special military committee. Lebanon earlier this year announced plans to allocate $66m. for the purchase of weapons from various sources to modernize the Lebanese Army.

ISRAEL STANDS TO LOSE $400m.

By YA'AKOV REUEL
Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel stands to lose over $400m. in credits and grants if U.S. foreign aid grants are not restored. The hope in Jerusalem is that most of this amount, though perhaps not all, will be salvaged.

Under the $2,900m. aid bill approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate a fortnight ago, Israel was to have received nearly $300m. out of a total of $459m. allocated for military sales credits, and $85m. out of an appropriation of $700m. for *supplementary assistance (grants)*. The bill also included funds for farm surplus credits, under Public Law 480, of which Israel benefits annually in the amount of some $50m., as well as a special appropriation of $11m. for education.

Last year, Israel received from the U.S. $500m. in military credits from the regular U.S. military budget, handled by the Armed Services Committee, under an amendment especially introduced by Sen. Henry Jackson. This year, Israel asked that *the amount be split in two: $200m. in* military credits, and $200m. in grants.

Both requests were passed on, at the administration's behest, to the Foreign Relations Committee, headed by Sen. William Fulbright. The Committee cut the figure to $85m., but made only a small dent in the military sales credits sought.

Informed sources here voiced the

(Continued on page 12, col. 1)

U.S. awaits 'details' from Israel

By SAM LIPSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — American officials are waiting for clarification of statements by Israel leaders in recent days directly linking the sup*ply of military equipment* from U.S. to progress in the talks on an interim settlement.

Despite the seeming lack of ambiguity in the public statements of Mrs. Meir, Mr. Eban, Mr. Allon, Mr. Dayan and other Israeli spokesmen, *American officials* say they have not yet been informed through diplomatic channels of the exact nature of the linkage Israel has in mind.

Although State Department officials acknowledged last week that *a reading of the* public reactions of both Israel and the Arabs would lead to a pessimistic conclusion about the chances for an interim settlement, there is still some optimism in background comments by [illegible] with the current diplomacy.

"They note that so far Egypt has not pressed hard for an all-out Middle East debate in the General Assembly; that President Sadat has hedged on his end-of-the-year deadline by indicating it might be extended to mid-1972; and that neither side has irrevocably rejected the latest American initiatives.

Dayan says 1972 will be decisive

TEL AVIV. — There is a chance that war may break out within the next few months, Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said at a closed meeting of Armoured Corps officers on Friday. The Minister added that 1972 would be a decisive year, but the decision might be made politically.

Parts of the Minister's speech, which were broadcast over the Army Programme yesterday dealt with the defence budget, which has come under public debate recently. This is the first time that Mr. Dayan referred to the question in public. He said that although money was not available freely, the country must be prepared to pay the price of war. Each item on the defence budget should be considered carefully.

Mr. Dayan said that he would not be party to any attempt to weaken the army's fighting capability in 1972. *(Itim)*

Sadat back from Libya

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat returned home last night from a three-day visit *to Libya, where he* held talks with the Libyan leader, Mummer al-Gaddafi. There was no statement on the talks, but Cairo Radio said that they dealt with the "plans to confront the aggression in the coming period."

The brief news of the talks in Libya could indicate that the differences between Cairo and Tripoli on a number of issues — *chiefly* that of Soviet penetration into the Arab world — were not settled.

100 hurt in labour clash in Quebec

MONTREAL (Reuter). — More than 100 people, 75 of them policemen, were injured as a *trade union* protest march over a newspaper dispute ended in a riot here on *Friday night*, the police reported yesterday.

At least 60 people were arrested in what started out as a peaceful demonstration by some 8,000 marchers against a lock-out of employees by the French-language newspaper, *"La Presse."*

"La Presse" has been involved in a labour dispute since July when 350 employees were *locked out*. It ceased publication on Thursday until the dispute is resolved.

The march was held in defiance of a 30-day ban imposed by the local authorities on all "assemblies, parades and gatherings" in the neighbourhood of the newspaper office. The police set up barricades at two road junctions to block the parade. *Marchers, who* included Quebec separatists and Maoists, hurled bottles, fireworks and stones at the police. They picked up metal barriers and flung them in the faces of the policemen.

Club-swinging police later waded into demonstrators.

51 Rumanians die in slide

VIENNA (Reuter). — Rumanian authorities last night announced that 51 people had been killed and injured early yesterday in a mining disaster at Hunedoara, about 200 kilometres northwest of Bucharest.

The Rumanian *Agerpres news* agency said that due to an earth slide a vast quantity of mud engulfed administrative buildings and living quarters next to the mine.

Rumanian Deputy Premier Ilie Verdet headed a group of high-level government officials and experts sent to the disaster area to arrange the evacuation of victims and to superintend *relief efforts.*

Nixon fights to restore foreign aid programme

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon yesterday launched an all-out *effort to restore the U.S. foreign* aid programme, virtually killed off by the Senate Friday night.

Mr. Nixon consulted with top advisers and Senate Republican leaders while the White House re-emphasized the President's dismay at the Sen*ate's vote against his multi-million*-dollar aid bill and strongly urged the Senate to reinstate the aid programme at once.

Presidential spokesman Ronald Ziegler repeated a statement by the White House Friday night that the Senate action was *highly* irresponsible and a threat to national security.

The White House opposed what it called a patchwork restoration of some of the foreign aid funds. "We feel we must have a coordinated foreign aid programme," Mr. Ziegler said.

Friday night's surprise 41 to 27 vote against the foreign aid bill, already scaled down from the Administration's original $3,500m. to $2,914m., shocked official Washington. The programme began after World War II.

Secretary of State William Rogers issued a passionate plea to Congress to restore the foreign aid. Calling the vote "deeply disheartening," Mr. Rogers argued that the U.S. "*cannot afford to retreat from* the realities of our interdependence with the rest of mankind."

Dr. John Hannah, administrator of the Agency for International Development, shared Mr. Rogers' *sentiments* and his emotional reaction to the surprise vote in a statement which he read at a news conference. "In its own interests the U.S. cannot become a world dropout, repudiate its commitments," he said.

Dr. Hannah, with an air of resignation, also mentioned that 12,000 AID employees cannot be paid after November 15, unless the Senate changes its mind. Also affected are some 15,000 students from less developed countries now studying in *the U.S.*

Mr. Ziegler said one possibility would be a congressional resolution continuing foreign aid at its current level until a new foreign aid programme could be agreed on. Without such a resolution or some other legislative action, the foreign aid programme will come to a halt in just over two weeks — on November 15.

The White House spokesman described as "highly inflated" estimates that up to $5,000m. in U.S. foreign aid was already in the pipeline and would not be affected by the cut-off.

President Nixon held an emergency meeting yesterday with his chief foreign policy aide, Dr. Henry Kissinger, to discuss the situation.

While the White House was in close touch with Senate Republican leaders, Mr. Nixon had not spoken — the White House said — to Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, one of the prime movers of the aid cut-off.

After Friday night's vote, Senator Mansfield made clear that for him the existing programme was dead and he would oppose efforts to revive it.

"What the Senate has done is send a clear signal that there must be a need for a new foreign aid concept." U.S. financial assistance for other countries must "do away with the grab-bin and not be subject to the whims of individual Senators or pressures from individual nations," he added.

The White House spokesman rejected suggestions that perhaps the White House itself had influenced the Senate vote by President Nixon's angry reaction to the scenes that followed Taiwan's expulsion *from the U.N. earlier in the week.* The Administration began drafting a new foreign aid bill apparently as a *stop-gap* measure until a completely revamped aid programme could be sent to Congress, officials disclosed.

Without new legislation, the Agency for International Development (AID), which administers the programme, would have to go out of business on November 15. This is the date the existing legislative authority for foreign aid terminates under a *continuing resolu*tion to keep the agency running while Congress was considering new funding. *(Reuter, AP)*

Cairo now raises Gaza issue

By ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

The question of the future status of the Gaza Strip was recently raised by Egypt as a major issue in *its contacts with the U.S. State* Department, according to a reliable source.

The Egyptian move is regarded as a new political development which has complicated further the current negotiations aimed at reaching a *separate* agreement on the reopening of the Suez Canal, the source said.

Cairo had previously shelved the issue of the Gaza Strip, while the U.S. has avoided the issue in favour of achieving an arrangement over the Canal. The source noted that even the 1969 Rogers plan, to which Egypt previously wanted Washington to adhere, spoke of an Israeli withdrawal *to* the former international Mandatory border with Egypt, leaving the issue of the Gaza Strip in addition to Sharm e-Sheikh for discussions between Egypt and Israel.

The Egyptian emphasis on the Gaza Strip coincided with indications that Cairo is hardening its attitude chiefly by dropping approval of previous U.S. proposals.

In contrast with Sadat's earlier talk of an Israeli withdrawal to the international line with Egypt, Cairo was now concentrating on its demand for a withdrawal to the 1967 positions.

Meanwhile, Egypt has declined to *comment* on Soviet reports that Cairo has rejected the latest six-point Middle East plan of Secretary of State William Rogers.

Israel-U.S. contacts to move ahead this week

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israeli diplomatic contacts with the U.S. are expected to get into high gear this week in an effort to obtain "clarifications" of the terms under which Washington proposes to hold the next round of "intensified" talks on a special arrangement for the reopening of the Suez Canal. This will follow the return to Tel Aviv yesterday of U.S. Ambassador Walworth Barbour from two months' home leave.

The clarifications to be sought concern two main issues: Washington's linkage of an embargo on the supply of Phantom aircraft to progress in the Suez talks, and Secretary of State William Rogers' attempt *to limit the scope of nego*tiations in advance through his "six point" programme.

Officials in Jerusalem are unimpressed by the U.S. tactic of denying the existence of the "alleged" linkage — and at the same time insisting that the delivery of war planes to Israel would sabotage the Suez discussions — because Egypt is opposed to such military sales. This reportedly is what Secretary Rogers told Foreign Minister Abba Eban during their second meeting *in New York three weeks ago*. The Israel reply is that it is not the word, linkage, that matters, but the obvious politically-motivated U.S. stalling on a decision to resume the flow of Phantoms, which places Israel in grave disadvantage, both militarily and politically.

U.S. officials have also assured Israel representatives that the parties to the Suez talks, under the proposed aegis of Assistant Secretary Joseph Sisco, would not be required to subscribe first to Mr. Rogers' programme. Israel and Egypt, they said, would both start the negotia*tions from their own positions*. The suspicion in Jerusalem, however, is that the six points constitute a formal American commitment to Egypt, and that they will be be placed on the table again once a deadlock occurs in the discussions.

Israel therefore wants Washington to clearly disavow any intention of acting in the role of "mediator" — and to undertake to keep strictly to the original concept of "good offices" — before the talks begin.

Israel's views on these matters are to be thrashed out again at one of two Cabinet sessions scheduled for today.

Meanwhile, informed sources said that a note from Mr. Eban to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant, in reply to the Security Council's September 25 resolution on Jerusalem, is "under preparation." The note will presumably be made available to U Thant before the 60-day deadline for the submission of his report on the implementation of the resolution to the Council. It will say that Israel sees no need for any U.N. investigation of the well-known peaceful conditions which prevail in unified Jerusalem under Israel sovereignty.

The *Israeli* position on Jerusalem is being made clear, through diplomatic channels to the Governments of Italy, Argentina and Sierra Leone — the three countries which have agreed, conditionally, to serve on a mission of inquiry to Jerusalem, *under the terms of the* resolution.

A spokesman for the Italian mission to the U.N. has already stated that his government would take no part in the mission unless Israel agreed to admit it. The mission has not been officially set up by the Secretary-General.

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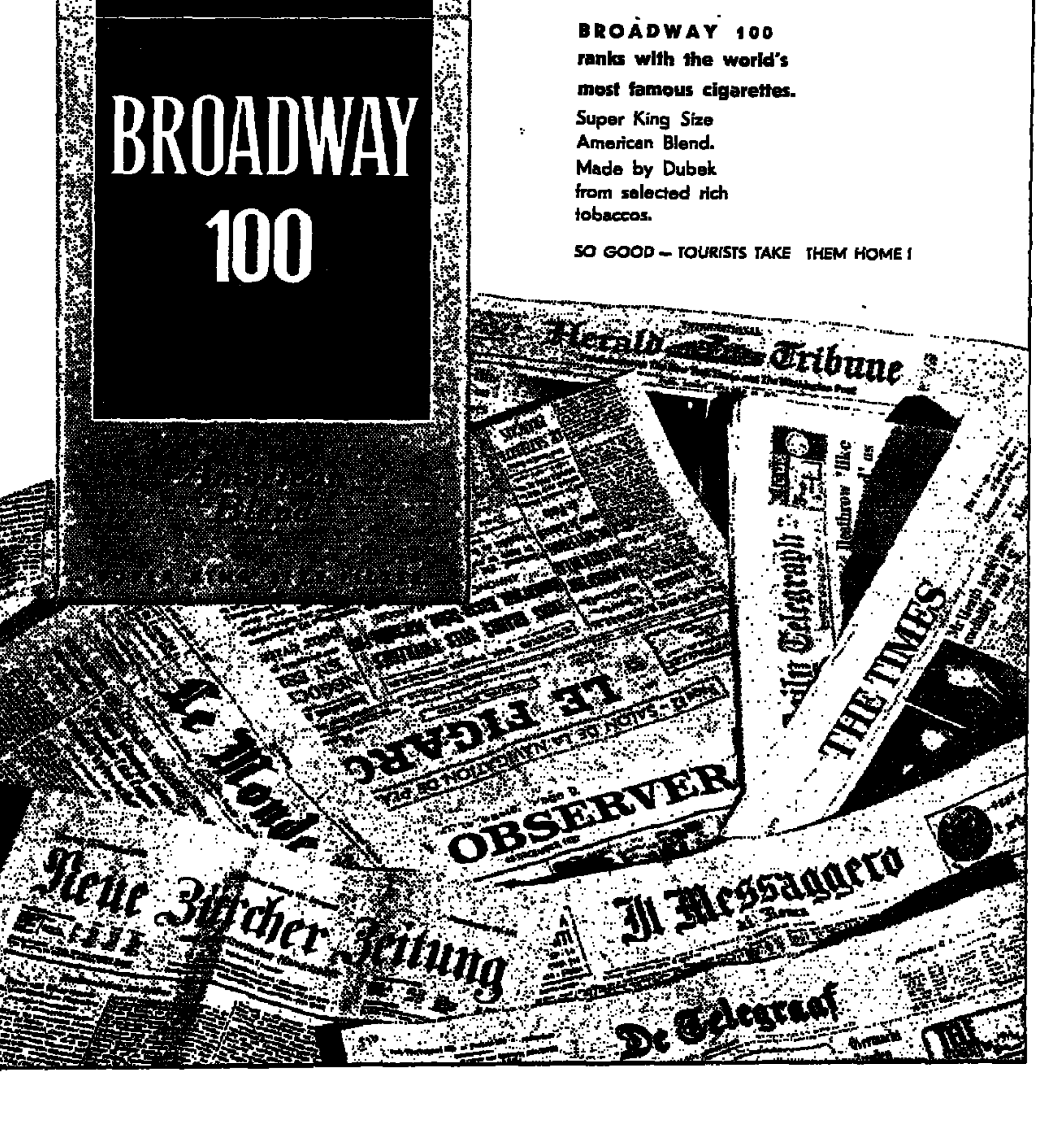

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Tito: Soviet troops will quit Egypt after peace

By SAM LIPSKY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Tito of Yugoslavia said on Saturday that the Soviet Communist Party chairman, Leonid Brezhnev, had assured him that Russia would withdraw its military personnel from Egypt after a Middle East settlement. According to Tito, Brezhnev denied that the Russians intended to remain permanently in Egypt or other Arab countries.

Speaking at a National Press Club lunch, Tito also said that President Sadat was still interested in a political solution to the conflict with Israel and was ready for an interim settlement reopening the Suez Canal if Israel withdrew 60 kilometres from the Canal banks. Egypt would simultaneously open the Canal.

American officials said they had not heard anything in their exchanges with Soviet leaders which would confirm Brezhnev's reported commitment, to withdraw troops, but they did not doubt that Tito had been so informed.

The Yugoslav leader ended his two-day round of talks with President Nixon in Washington yesterday after the American capital had extended an unusually warm welcome. At every level — political, social, and diplomatic, — the red carpet treatment was notable for a city which greets visiting heads of state as a matter of course.

Answering questions on Saturday through an interpreter, Tito went out of his way to put the remarks of both Brezhnev and Sadat on the record.

According to Tito, Brezhnev had told him during their talks in Belgrade last month that it was "not correct" that the Soviets would stay "permanently in Egypt." Brezhnev had added that "As soon as a solution is found to the conflict, the Soviet Union will withdraw all its specialists from Cairo and other Arab countries."

The Yugoslav leader said he agreed with the Russians that an overall settlement should mean total Israeli withdrawal to the June 5, 1967, borders. After that, the U.S. and the Soviet Union would provide strong guarantees for Israel's territorial integrity and the Arab countries would recognize Israel.

"In that case there would be no need for foreign troops in the Middle East," said Tito.

Tito's report of his talks in Cairo last week contradicted reports from Moscow in recent days that Egypt had rejected the latest American proposals to intensify the diplomatic exchange on an interim settlement. Sadat, said Tito, wanted a "serious dialogue" to begin by the end of the year. The Yugoslav leader left unclear whether the dialogue was to be between Egypt and Israel directly, or indirectly via the Americans.

In answer to other questions Tito seemed hopeful about developments in the Middle East. Asked where the world faced the greatest danger to peace, Tito said the potential for conflict between India and Pakistan was the most serious threat. The other two conflict areas, South-East Asia and the Middle East, were on the way to finding a solution, he said.

The Yugoslav President said he had no interest in being a "mediator" in the Middle East or playing a "backstage" role. Although the White House emphatically denied that President Nixon had asked Tito to play such a role, Secretary of State Rogers had repeated on a number of occasions the hope that Tito's friendship with Sadat could be helpful.

American officials said Tito was playing a valuable role as "interlocutor," transmitting ideas and proposals from a number of world leaders. Thus while rejecting suggestions that the Americans had asked Tito to play a mediator role, the White House emphasized that President Nixon was very interested in learning from Tito his assessment of the Middle East problem.

According to informed sources Tito has told President Nixon that a third party can only play a limited role as intermediary so long as the two parties to the conflict remain unwilling to be more flexible.

New proposals were not needed, Tito reportedly said, because there were more than enough practical suggestions for a solution already available.

President Nixon met Tito for 70 minutes at the White House yesterday prior to the Yugoslav President's departure for a visit to Houston and the West Coast. The two leaders issued a joint statement which noted that "measurable progress" had been made in their talks towards securing peace in Europe. They also said that they were "convinced that each of the European and other interested states has an indispensable role in construction of a Europe in which reconciliation, peace, and security are fully assured to all its peoples."

The two also pledged to further cooperate in economic relations, joint investments and joint programmes in scientific and technological research while continuing to work on a long-term programme of cultural and artistic exchanges.

Mr. Harold Wilson, right, Leader of the Opposition and Chancellor of Bradford University, conferred an honorary degree, a Doctorate of Technology, on Premier Edward Heath yesterday. The Premier had to run a gauntlet of 500 jeering students when he entered the university. Eggs were thrown at him, and one hit him. (AP radiophoto)

Social and Personal

President Zalman Shazar on Friday received Mr. P. Rosen, and Dr. S. Moses, who presented him with their book, "The German Jewish Community in War and Revolution, 1916-1923," published by the Leo Baeck Institute.

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Deputy Tourism Minister Yehuda Sha'ari on Friday gave lunch for the Cambodian Commissioner of Tourism Mrs. Ung Mung, and the Director-General her office, Mr. Calmira.

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The Deputy Mayor of Atlanta and Mrs. Maynard Jackson on Friday paid a courtesy call on Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson later visited the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre, and were guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. Jeanette Lourie, public relations chairman of the Hadassah Council in Israel.

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The State Comptroller on Friday received Mr. Morris I. Leibman of Chicago. On Thursday Dr. Nebenzhal met with Mr. L. Spacek, also of Chicago, who gave a lecture at the Jerusalem International Conference on Accountancy.

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The dedication of a grove in honour of Mrs. Jacob (Pauline) Grossman and a grove in memory of Rabbi Jacob Grossman took place at the John F. Kennedy Forest in Jerusalem yesterday.

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Fashionable Furs — of course at Rosen's Fur Salon, 72 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv. Tel. 615990. Open all bay. Styles 1972. (Advt.)

India admits its troops on frontier

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — India yesterday reported a series of recent border clashes with Pakistan, including one engagement in which Indian troops used mortars and artillery to repulse an attacking force from East Pakistan.

Some of the exchanges of fire on the border between India and East Pakistan were of a major nature, with casualties on both sides, a Defence Ministry spokesman said. It was the first time the government here had admitted border fighting involving Indian troops in the present tense situation between the two countries.

Meanwhile, a high-ranking Soviet delegation led by the Chief of Air Staff, Marshal Pavel Koutakhov, arrived here yesterday on a six-day visit.

In spite of official denials, the four-man delegation is expected to discuss India's defence needs in the light of the dangers of war with Pakistan. Russia is India's largest foreign arms provider and Indian defence chiefs are expected to press for assurances of uninterrupted supplies and spares if a war breaks out.

Marshal Koutakhov's visit comes just three days after the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Nikolai Firyubin, left after discussing the military build-up on the Pakistani borders and the East Pakistan situation with Indian officials.

Bush says Israel did right thing on China

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Political circles in Jerusalem have read with satisfaction the statement by the U.S. permanent representative to the U.N., Ambassador George Bush, to the Hearst newspapers Friday, when he said that Israel "did the right thing" in voting the way it did on the Chinese representation issue last week.

The view here is that Mr. Bush cleared the air and has given the lie to criticism of Israel's action in the U.S. with his statement.

Mr. Bush, who led the China battle for the U.S. in the General Assembly, said that "once the two-thirds battle had been lost, every country was free, as far as the United States was concerned, to protect its own flank with Peking." He was referring to the vote on the American procedural proposal to have any bid for the unseating of Taiwan's delegation termed an "important question," requiring a two-thirds majority.

Washington's barbs on the China issue are being aimed mainly at those seven countries, some of them Arab, which made solemn commitments to vote "yes" on the two-thirds issue, and then abstained or absented themselves, thus killing the proposal — and any chance of keeping Taiwan in the U.N.

France welcomes U.K. decision to join Mart

PARIS (Reuter). — President Pompidou led France in a chorus of welcome for Britain on its decision to join the Common Market.

As industrialists, politicians, farmers and trade unions joined in greeting the result of Thursday night's vote in the House of Commons, Pompidou sent a letter of congratulations to Prime Minister Edward Heath.

The contents of the letter were not immediately made public but sources close to the President said President Pompidou expressed his satisfaction in warm terms.

But spokesmen for both French industrialists and farmers warned that France would face increased competition, and one farmers' leader called for speedy modernization plans to enable French agriculture to deal with British competition.

Both Gaullist and opposition politicians welcomed the British decision.

(See page 3)

Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev, left, and President Pompidou of France sign a joint declaration of principles governing their future political relations in Paris yesterday. (AP radiophoto)

FRANCE, SOVIET PLEDGE NOT TO USE FORCE

PARIS. — France and the Soviet Union yesterday signed a declaration pledging non-interference in the affairs of other nations and promised not to use threats or force or to violate frontiers.

Later in the day, Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev ended his six-day talks in Paris and flew into East Berlin, where he is due to have talks with East German leader Erich Honecker on European security.

The declaration — signed by President Georges Pompidou and Mr. Brezhnev at a ceremony in the Elysee Palace — said Franco-Soviet cooperation was destined to become a permanent factor of international politics, and should be based on three broad principles.

They are non-interference in the affairs of other states, respect for existing frontiers in Europe and the desirability of dissolving the two military blocs on the continent.

The declaration was the result of a compromise. Mr. Brezhnev insisted on a treaty of friendship, but was forced to accept the French counterproposal of a declaration when Mr. Pompidou resisted.

The declaration also expressed the wish that preparations would go ahead quickly to stage a general European security conference in Helsinki next year. The Soviet Union has long sought such a conference which would have the effect of making permanent the map of Europe as it has been since after World War Two.

During Mr. Brezhnev's visit, his first to a Western nation, Mr. Pompidou said the road now was clear for a preliminary conference to prepare the security conference. Previously the French position had been there would be no security conference until the problem of Berlin was settled.

Other points in the Franco-Soviet declaration pledged them to solve the problems of nuclear disarmament, to seek a Middle East settlement, and to seek the "possibility of concerted action, including inside international organizations or conferences, in the case where in the opinion of both parties the cause of peace stood to gain."

GERMANY

On Germany, the declaration said that progress which had already been made, and the results which could be expected both from efforts to normalize relations between the two Germanys and from the admission of the two countries to the United Nations, "will open new prospects for the reinforcement of security, the development of exchanges and the broadening of cooperation between all states in Europe."

An Elysee Palace spokesman said it had been agreed that as soon as East and West Germany had reached an agreement on Berlin approved by the Four Powers, multilateral preparations for a European conference could begin straight away.

He added that if any of the other countries involved were to raise obstacles, this did not reflect the views of either France or the Soviet Union.

The spokesman said the preparations did not need to await West Germany's ratification of the treaties which it concluded last year with the Soviet Union and Poland.

The seven-page declaration concluded by saying that Mr Brezhnev's visit here would "give new dimensions to Franco-Soviet estimate and cooperation in the service of peace."

Official sources later said that Mr. Brezhnev had invited Mr. Pompidou to visit the Soviet Union.

(UPI, AP, Reuter)

Two leaders consider China for M.-E. talks

PARIS (Reuter). — Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Brezhnev discussed the possibility of China joining the Big Four powers in trying to reach a Middle East settlement, the French presidential spokesman said yesterday.

At a press conference following the signing of the Franco-Soviet declaration, the spokesman was asked if China could now join the Big Four efforts.

"For the moment," he said, "the consultations are among the four powers. We shall see when China will have taken its place at the U.N." He said the two leaders had discussed the possibility.

The declaration itself called for the resumption "without delay" of Gunnar Jarring's mission in the Middle East, and expressed concern about the continuing tension there. The declaration referred "to the establishment of a just and lasting peace, including the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied territories, the recognition and respect by each of the countries concerned of the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of all the countries of the region."

The two leaders said the countries would continue to seek ways to reach a quick Middle East settlement, using all the political means at their disposal — particularly joint action by the four big powers.

"In the course of these consultations, mutually acceptable principles of a system of guarantees for this settlement should be carefully examined," the declaration added.

Jordan-terror talks to be renewed

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Jordan's Premier Wasfi e-Tel said on Friday that reconciliation talks between his government and the terrorist movement would be renewed in Jedda on Wednesday within the context of the Saudi-Egyptian mediation.

Speaking on a TV symposium on the first anniversary of the setting up of his Government, Mr. e-Tel said that the talks would deal with amending last year's Amman agreement which, he said, had never been implemented.

While the terrorists insist on maintaining the Amman accord, the Premier stressed that a new basis of cooperation with the terrorists should be worked out. He emphasized that some provisions in the Amman agreement with the terrorists were no longer acceptable to the Jordanian Government.

Mr. e-Tel said that the Arab states had begun to understand Jordan's position, and that Arab pressure on Jordan would end soon.

Premier e-Tel said that King Hussein had instructed the Government to release most of the detainees before the end of the Moslem fast month of Ramadhan, which ends in three weeks.

The Premier attacked Palestinian groups which talked about the establishment of a "Palestinian state" in the Israel-held territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Egyptians to poll this week

CAIRO (Reuter). — Egypt's electorate will vote a second time for 80 per cent of the seats in the new 360-seat Peoples Assembly, it was announced yesterday.

Eighty-one candidates — two of them women — won the necessary absolute majority of valid votes, but other ballots failed to produce a vote of over 50 per cent in favour of one candidate.

The fresh ballots will be held Wednesday.

The elections for the Peoples Assembly are part of President Sadat's political reform programme.

I.R.A. hits 8 customs posts

BELFAST (AP).—Irish Republican Army groups blew up eight British customs posts along the Irish border yesterday and bombed a British Army post in Belfast, killing one soldier and wounding eight civilians.

All the casualties occurred in the Belfast explosion. Three children were among the injured.

The police said that raiders armed with sub-machineguns drove to the customs post, ordered the customs officers out of danger, stopped all oncoming cars and blew up the buildings. At least one band of raiders fled across the frontier into the Irish Republic.

In Belfast, British troops arrested nine men during arms searches in the city market yesterday morning.

In Dublin, the I.R.A. issued a statement saying that their gunmen had killed three British soldiers and an Ulster policeman in the last week. The death toll in Ulster as a result of the communal clashes is now 141. The I.R.A. said also that it had wounded 26 security men during the week.

Katz-Suchy, former Polish diplomat, dies

AARHUS, Denmark (Reuter). — Professor Julius Katz-Suchy, a former Polish diplomat who fled to Denmark in 1968 at the height of the Polish campaign against the Jews, has died here aged 58, it was announced.

He was Poland's Ambassador to the United Nations from 1947-51, ambassador to India 1957-62, chief of the Foreign Ministry Press Department 1962-63. At the U.N. he made bitter attacks against Zionism. Professor Katz-Suchy was awarded a chair of international relations at Warsaw University in 1962 and from then devoted himself exclusively to this academic work.

In 1968 he was forced into premature retirement. He decided to flee to Denmark to which some 2,000 Polish refugees fled between 1968 and 1970. At the time of his death Friday, he was lecturer in the department of politics at Aarhus University.

Dr. Katz-Suchy visited Israel twice in 1970 once as an observer at a conference, and the second time as a guest of the Hebrew University. At that time, he spoke of settling in Israel.

His only brother, Benzion Katz, was the late rector of Tel Aviv University.

Pretoria rejects call for probe into brutality

PRETORIA (Reuter). — Prime Minister John Vorster has rejected demands for a judicial probe into alleged secret police brutality — despite continuing nation-wide protests over the death of one detainee and the mysterious illness of another.

His refusal to bow to calls by politicians, newspapers and clergymen for an inquiry came amid a public outcry over the mounting list of deaths in security police captivity.

New protests were sparked by the death of an Indian detainee, Ahmed Timol, 30, in a fall from a 10th-floor window of security police headquarters in Johannesburg on Wednesday and police refusal to disclose details of the arrest of another detainee, now in a Pretoria prison hospital. The two men were among 20 people arrested in nation-wide swoops last week-end by police investigating alleged subversion.

Ahmed Timol was the 14th detainee to have died while in security police custody during the past eight years.

Meanwhile, the parents of Mohammed Essop, a 21-year-old Indian medical student now being held in a Pretoria prison hospital, have succeed in getting a court order to prevent police from "assaulting, interrogating, pressuring or torturing" their son. The application was brought by Essops' father.

Abdul-Baki named Iraq F.M.

BEIRUT (AP). — Murtada Said Abdul-Baki yesterday was appointed Foreign Minister of Iraq, the Iraqi state radio reported.

He replaced Abdul-Karim Sheikhly, who lost his post along with Vice-President Saleh Mehdi Ammash last month in a power struggle within the ruling Socialist Ba'th Party. Ammash, who was later named ambassador to the Soviet Union, left Baghdad by air yesterday to take up his new post, the radio said.

Air fare talks break down

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP). — The conference of the world's leading airlines seeking to prevent a fares war on the transatlantic route collapsed yesterday.

An announcement after the sudden end of the conference said the airlines were "unable to resolve details of the fares levels." No date was set for a new meeting.

The breakdown of the talks, which began last Tuesday and had been expected to continue into early November, means victory for the West German national Lufthansa in its battle for lower transatlantic fares.

Conference sources said Lufthansa and at least one other carrier they refused to identify declined to accept a proposal from a majority of airlines to keep the present fares in force for another year to permit the fares talks to continue.

Ukraine bishops may defy Pope

VATICAN CITY. — Pope Paul has forbidden Joseyp Cardinal Slipyj and other Ukrainian-rite bishops gathered in Rome from holding a synod of their own here this week, a reliable source reported yesterday.

But the ban may be ignored, the source said. The Papal veto heightened the friction between the Vatican and the outspoken Cardinal Slipyj, who claims authority over six million Ukrainian-rite Catholics in the Soviet Union. He claims the Vatican has not done enough to protect the Ukrainian Catholics from Soviet persecution.

The synod is being planned as a challenge to the Pope.

The source said the Ukrainian bishops had received a letter from the Pope's Secretary of State, Jean Cardinal Villot, which stated that the Pontiff had been notified of the intention to hold a Ukrainian Synod. The letter, according to the source, said that the bishops could meet to discuss church problems, but added: "Be reminded that you are not allowed to convoke what in canon law is known as a synod."

The source said Cardinal Slipyj claimed he had not received the letter, and "if he did receive it he probably will not read it."

Meanwhile, dozens of conscientious objectors broke through a cordon of Vatican security guards yesterday and staged a sit-down demonstration on the steps of St. Peter's Basilica. Brief scuffles broke out as plainclothes guards hurriedly drew up wooden barriers in front of the Basilica, and tried to stop young men and girls from climbing over.

They were demonstrating against jail sentences in Italy and Spain on young men who refused to do military service.

About 60 demonstrators from the 250-strong procession, which had earlier wound its way through central Rome, managed to reach the steps, where they sat down singing "We shall overcome," giving the peace salute, and listening to a series of speeches by their members.

Congo-Kinshasa changes name

The Government of Congo-Kinshasa has decided to change the name of the country to the Republic of Zaire.

In deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved

GRETE BENJAMIN (Rostemborski),

who died October 28, 1971.

Julius Benjamin
Yarda Shofet and family
Usi Benjamin and family

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On the thirtieth day after the passing away of

ELIEZER ARGOV ז"ל

member of the Directorate, Keren Kayemet le-Yisrael, a memorial meeting and the unveiling of the tombstone will take place on Tuesday, November 2, 1971, at the following hours and places:

4 p.m.: unveiling of the tombstone at the Sanhedria Cemetery, Jerusalem.

5 p.m.: memorial meeting at the Keren Kayemet Assembly Hall, National Institutes, courtyard.

A bus will leave at 3.45 from the National Institutes courtyard to the Sanhedria Cemetery.

THE FAMILY
KEREN KAYEMET LE-YISRAEL

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MALCA BIGER ז"ל

The funeral will take place at Kibbutz Kfar Hanassi today, Sunday, October 31, at 3.30 p.m.

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England split, Europe delighted over Common Market decision

Public reaction to Britain's decision to join the Common Market has been mixed. Despite the overwhelming majority those in favour of joining the Six received in the House of Commons on Thursday night, public opinion polls show that the majority of Englishmen are against any union with Europe.

NOT only has the Market decision split the British public into two camps, but within the Labour Party itself there have been signs of serious tension — and some top-level changes in leadership are expected. The left-wing faction of the party have come out strongly against the so-called "armchair socialists," whom they claim renegaded on Party discipline, and "sold the nation down the drain," and with it, chances of a Labour victory in the next general elections.

Outside Britain, however, reaction has been warm. The only member of the Six who has made no positive comment is France, which has refused to comment officially at all. Britain's Commonwealth trading partners, Australia and New Zealand have acquiesced in the decision, as has the United States, despite the fact that Britain's entry into the Market may mean the end of that special relationship which has bound the two nations so closely since the Second World War.

Following is a detailed Reuter report on the debate in Commons, and local and world reaction to the outcome.

Ending six days of suspense-filled debate, the vote in the House of Commons was 356 to 244 in favour of joining the Common Market — a margin of 112. Few had expected a three-figure majority. Opposition Labour rebels, voting against their Party's official line, boosted the Conservative total, but government forces mustered enough votes to win on their own as Premier Edward Heath had hoped they would do.

British newspapers saw the verdict as a turning point on an issue that goes to the roots of Britain's sense of nationhood.

"In we go" gleefully headlined "The Sun," a London paper which strongly supports entry. But opposition leader Harold Wilson said on television: "This is not the end — it is the beginning."

He was referring to the year-long parliamentary struggle expected in 1972 on the enabling legislation to implement Thursday night's Commons decision.

Shouts and bets

The split was reflected after the vote. Conservative backbenchers jumped up, shouted jubilantly, flourished parliamentary papers. One senior minister handed over pound notes to a colleague, grinning widely despite losing his bet on the size of the majority.

Anti-European Labour members stayed glumly in their seats. Some hissed "traitor" when Labour's deputy leader Mr. Roy Jenkins, chief among the Party's sizeable bloc of pro-Market figures, walked out of the Chamber.

Left-wing Labour Members had applied heavy pressure on Mr. Jenkins to change his mind about supporting British entry. They were reported planning vengeance against their number two man. Passions ran deep.

Mr. Jenkins runs for re-election as deputy leader in Party elections this Thursday. He and several European-minded colleagues are believed in danger of defeat.

In closing speeches, a main opposition theme was the assertion that the Conservatives were dragging an unwilling British nation into Europe. Opinion polls show a strong undertow of reluctance to entry.

Former Labour Minister, Mr. James Callaghan said it ought to be of great concern to the Prime Minister that public opinion remained unconvinced despite a massive publicity campaign. "The people of this country still say no," said Mr. Callaghan. But Mr. Heath said he had made clear that the People's will was traditionally expressed through Parliament.

Britain's decision to join the Common Market was swiftly hailed by members of the Six as a "milestone for Europe" — and by President Nixon as "an historic turning point."

But leaders of Britain's biggest Commonwealth trading partners — Australia and New Zealand — greeted the news with resignation. They issued statements saying the decision was a challenge, not a setback, and that it was necessary to come to terms with a new trading giant.

There was no official reaction from France, which twice under the late President de Gaulle blocked British entry.

Within minutes of the House of Commons vote being announced Thursday night, reaction began pouring in from Europe.

West Germany's Chancellor Willy Brandt called it a great day for Europe and said: "I am really pleased."

Holland's Dr. Joseph Luns, one of the Market's founding fathers, said: "It fills me with great joy indeed that finally the United Kingdom has decided to take its rightful place in Europe by joining the European community."

Belgium's Paul-Henri Spaak, another founding member and former Prime Minister, said the British vote was "of immense historical significance."

Italian Prime Minister Emilio Colombo described the vote as a historic milestone, and added: "now Britain can give the Community that formidable contribution on political vision and democratic sensibility with which history has enriched it and which we await from it."

Although there was no official comment from France, M. Maurice Faure, one the men who signed the Treaty of Rome setting up the Market, said Britain would enrich the market "with its monetary and commercial traditions, its scientific contribution and its unfailing attachment to democracy."

President Nixon, in a statement said it was clearly an historic turning point for Europe and the United Kingdom, and Secretary of State William Rogers described it as a great step forward in European unity.

But despite Parliament's affirmative vote on Common Market membership politicians are looking ahead to 1972 as the year that will make or break Britain's European design.

Diehard Labour opponents have vowed to fight the enabling legislation inch by inch and line by line. They hope to hold back the measures until after the target date for British entry on January 1, 1973.

Conservative chiefs reply that they are ready to work the House of Commons all night, through holidays and on Saturdays if necessary to pass the bills.

The all-out struggle is likely to start late in 1971 or early in 1972 with British signature to a treaty of accession.

Legislation will be in two phases — short constitutional bill and one vast document containing a mass of amendments to bring British law into line with continental practice.

Some 1,000 amendments may be tabled. A Conservative opponent of entry, Sir Gerald Nabarro, has estimated there may be up to 5,000.

British regulations will be harmonised with continental countries even on such prosaic details as the precise vertebrae to be severed in slaughtering pigs.

The strongest opposition may come from left-wing members of the Labour opposition. Their zest for a long, hard slog is strengthened by resentment over what they see as disloyalty by Labour's Common Market supporters. Of these, 69 voted for British entry, boosting the Conservative majority and, as the leftists assert, helping to keep the government in power.

In the long history of left-right feuding which has characterised Labour's uneasy alliance between Trade Unions, intellectuals and working class, the left wing has consistently been in a minority. Now the European issue has put the left on top and its activists are thirsting for revenge.

The infighting is sharpened by differences of class, temperament and outlook. Mr. Jenkins, author of elegant political biographies, is regarded by left-wingers as too fastidious for Labour's cloth-cap image of politics. They call him a drawing-room socialist, part of a liberal-minded "establishment" they want to banish.

The next stage will come in party elections next week. Left-wingers will try to sweep Mr. Jenkins and his friends out of power-base positions.

Forthcoming moves on the Common Market front will see Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home visit Rome for a November meeting of foreign ministers of the six Common Market countries, and the four applicant states — Britain, Denmark, Norway and the Irish Republic. The Government's chief Common Market negotiator, Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, will visit Brussels on November 9, to negotiate on limits for off-shore fisheries, a summit meeting of Common Market countries and the four applicant nations is expected to be held in 1972.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath waving "hallo" to Europe after the victorious Commons debate on E.E.C. membership on Thursday night. (AP)

U THANT: 'WE ONLY WANT TO CHECK IF IT'S COLD OR HOT . . .'

(By arrangement with "Ma'ariv")

Jews, Soviets and Arabs exchange barbs at UN

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — Charges, denials and counter charges on the questions of Soviet policies towards Jews and Israeli policies towards non-Jews have been punctuating the continuing consideration of strengthening international security by the General Assembly's Third Committee. On Thursday, it held its 1,850th meeting.

On Tuesday, Ambassador Fayez el-Sayegh of Jordan tried to equate the desire of Jews to go to Israel from the Soviet Union with the Palestinians' desire to go to Israel from the refugee camps. He contended that the Jewish "right" of migration could not be accepted while the Palestinians' "right" was rejected. "Unless of course," he went on, "we subscribe to the thesis that discrimination against a Jew by a non-Jew is a violation of human rights but a violation against a non-Jew by a Jew is not."

Ambassador Tamar Eshel of Israel replied that Palestinian liberation was being blocked not by Israel but by the Arab states in what she called their policy of aggression.

On Wednesday the Ukrainian Ambassador, Mrs. V. V. Usenko, charged that Israel has conducted a racist policy in the occupied Arab territories reminiscent of South African apartheid. Mrs. Eshel retorted that this argument was a smokescreen for the persecution of Soviet Jews.

Mrs. Usenko bounced back with a similar charge. Israel, she asserted, uses the United Nations as a forum for disseminating falsehoods — such as "the so called spiritual existence of the Jewish people." Hooligans are hooligans, the Ukrainian continued, and will be treated as such by the Soviet authorities. Israel's "diatribes," she concluded, were beneath her dignity and unworthy of response.

The envoys of Syria and Egypt then joined the fray, with Adlah el-Faffal describing Zionism as racist colonialism and Amre Mahmoud Moussa calling it an attempt at "subjugation" of the Arabs. The latter added that at some other time he would disprove the "funny story" of persecution of Jews.

Mrs. Usenko had the last word in this particular exchange. She said "life itself" would prove Israel's claim to be lies.

MEXICO COMING CROPPER OVER AGE-OLD PROBLEMS

The economic and political problems that have persisted for decades in Mexico now threaten to blossom into a specific and damaging crisis, according to James Bellini, Lecturer in International Politics at the University of Birmingham, who has been visiting the country. Here is his assessment of the troubles facing President Luis Echeverria at the end of his first year.

MEXICO CITY (FWF). — THE bustling, puritan new regime of President Luis Echeverria, now nearing the end of its first year in office, has failed to satisfy the prophets of doom that perennially keep watch over this country. The economic and political problems that have persisted for decades now threaten to blossom into a specific and damaging crisis.

Echeverria inherited an amalgam and appalling administrative inadequacies that differs from that in other Latin American states only because of the apparently official sanction that it carries. Bribery, for example, is a way of life. It even enjoys a popular phrase of its own — *los mordidos* — "the little mouthfuls." One encounters it at every level and in every corner of Mexico. Pay-offs have long oiled the wheels of an excessive bureaucracy and have encouraged the amassing of vast personal fortunes. The accumulation of riches by ex-President Miguel Aleman is legend here. During his six-year stay in power he is alleged to have laid the foundations for a fabulously luxurious retirement. Big ranchers in the north of Mexico have been dining out for months on stories of the fees they paid to President Diaz Ordaz, who preceded Echeverria, for his eleventh-hour signature of decrees, guaranteeing their land against expropriation. This high-level abuse of the land reform programme complements a now-traditional system of pecuniary understandings involving state governors and wealthy local landowners.

Entrenched rot

But this entrenched rottenness only magnifies essentially fundamental defects in the political system in Mexico, defects that can only bring the crisis point nearer. The overall economic situation is very serious. The balance of payments deficit reached $865 million in 1970, and threatens to pass the billion dollar mark this year. Official sources confirm that 27 per cent of Mexican export earnings disappear in service payments on the recultant external borowing. On the domestic front problems proliferate. Like other Latin American capitals, Mexico City is surrounded by ramshackle shanty suburbs—here mostly of ancient railway cars stretching out along disused sidings. Medical standards are low and educational progress lags.

Yet politically and economically Mexico is not equipped to answer these intensifying problems. Politically, the unique character of the Mexican system prevents its accommodating change. The revolution, institutionalized in the PRI, the party of government and of doctrinal purity that brooks no rivals but the most innocuous, has come to tyrannize political thought. There is no revolutionary programme, no fervour and no parallel economic structure. Concentrated wealth is the backbone of the economy. The building up of a stable, consumption-oriented urban middle-class is the driving aim. In Coahuila State in the north, where Villa launched his own private revolution 60 years ago, progress is equated with emulation of the material successes of neighbouring Texas. The revolution is dead and nearly buried, yet daily newspapers are heavy with official calls to perpetual militancy in the form of advertisements jostling with publicity puffs for washing machines and cars: "Citizens! Your continuing militancy is the life-blood of your party. Join the PRI!"

Revolution and stability

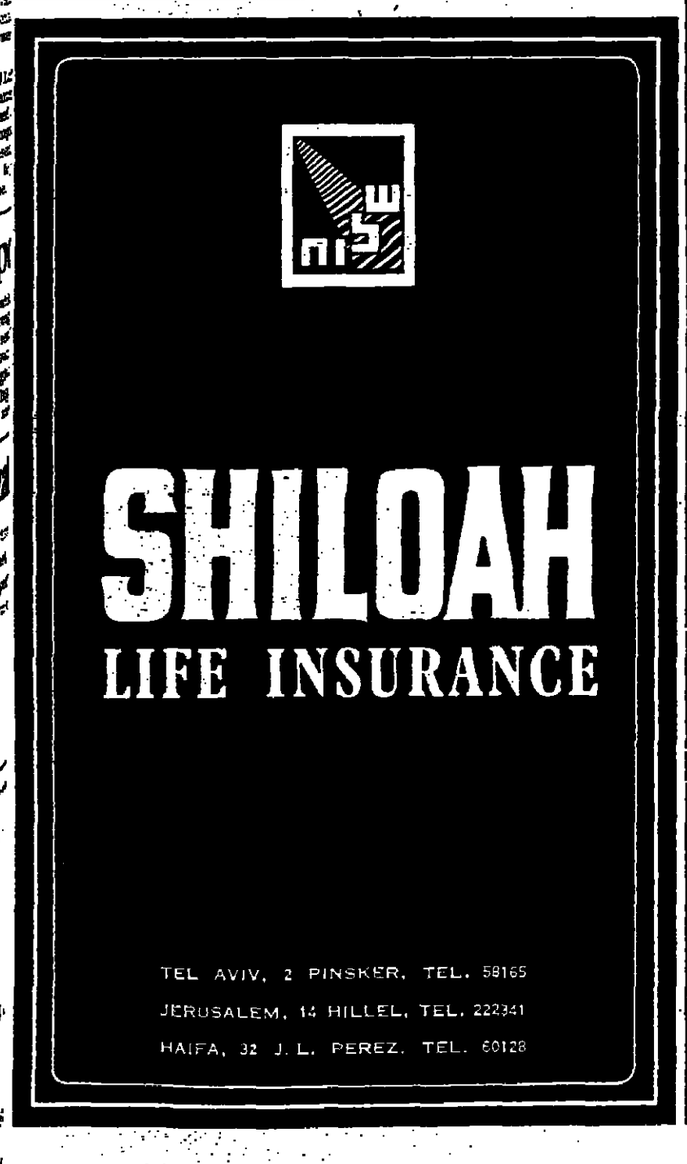
Apart from this conceptual exercise of trying to look both ways at once—to a moribund revolution yet to stability — there are manifest weaknesses in the immediate policy-structure of the Echeverria government that threatens long-term disaster. An official answer to the worsening housing situation has been a presidential commitment to support population growth. In the face of the soaring trade deficit a self-defeating rectification programme has been developed. There are two main elements: a rapid increase in trade with other Latin American countries and hurried expansion of the Mexican capacity to produce industrial goods for export. This plan pins future hopes on two quietly descending stars. Efforts to boost trade with Latin America will fall foul of the steady contraction in the subcontinent's share in world trade that was highlighted in a report published for the Organization of American States last April. The prognosis of the report makes nonsense of Mexican plans for a massive expansion of sales in Latin America. Secondly, heavy emphasis has been placed on exports of industrial goods — buses, light machinery, petro-chemicals. Yet, apart from their being directed at a stagnating South American market, they are precisely those commodities in which Mexico is outpaced by more advanced industrialized competitors: Production of foodstuffs and primary goods, where the country enjoys natural advantages, are ignored. Efforts are turned to fields where established foreign manufacturers lead in deliveries, quality and follow-up facilities, and where there is a growing surplus in world supply. The European Economic Community (E.E.C.) is ignored. Despite the visit of a Mexican delegation to Brussels in August, a recent release of the official Banco National gives exactly one line to expanding trade with Europe. This capacity to straddle two stools and thus reap negative rewards permeates every area of the Echeverria administration. In foreign affairs, for example, it has missed an important opportunity. The novelty of Castro has worn off in Latin America. Argentina is in chaos. Chile has withdrawn to consolidate internally. Colombia and Guatemala are beset by guerrilla problems. Bolivia indulges in musical chairs for the domestic leadership. Mexico has imposed an autocratic stability on itself and could sustain a move for leadership of Latin America. It seemed the private briefing called by Foreign Minister Emilio Rabasa in Venezuela six weeks ago involving all Mexican diplomats serving in Latin American countries, signalled a dramatic change in Mexican policy. Yet Rabasa returned with no announcement, and in a recent interview with Senor Zapata of the Presidential Secretariat I was assured that Rabasa and Echeverria aspired to nothing more than a benign and negative neutrality in all affairs.

Whirl of energy

Luis Echeverria came to the presidency in a whirl of energy and puritanism that promised much. His first official visit outside the capital was to Ocampo, an agricultural region in the north. There he affirmed his insistence on reviving Mexican agriculture. But the last ten months have seen appalling mishandling of the Venezuelan sleeping sickness outbreak, which has decimated the vital horse population in the countryside. African swine fever threatens from Cuba, yet no controlling vaccine has been developed. The land reform programme founders on official ignorance; government spokesmen tell me that no abuses of the ownership-control laws exist, yet any tourist visiting the cattle areas in the north can see for himself vast haciendas run on feudal lines.

The new president has set a grinding pace. His day runs from eight in the morning until after 11 at night. Cocktail party gossips say he is in the habit of telephoning ministers at unusual hours to ensure that they are at their desks. Ministers have been requested to curtail black-tie festivities, long a staple of the daily ritual.

But the fundamental dichotomy remains. Revolutionary dogma has been set in historical concrete. By stifling the dynamism of change, change has become impossible. Because the opposition on the Left is stifled, only the violent and radical Left appeals to dissenters. In March a complex network of North Korea trained guerrillas was uncovered. Recently a cabinet minister was kidnapped, and the ransom added to underground finances. In June plain-clothes police opened fire on students in the street, and for the new Left Echeverria is still the "butcher" of 1968. The prospect for his presidential term is not good, and the cracks have begun to show.



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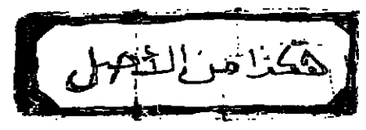

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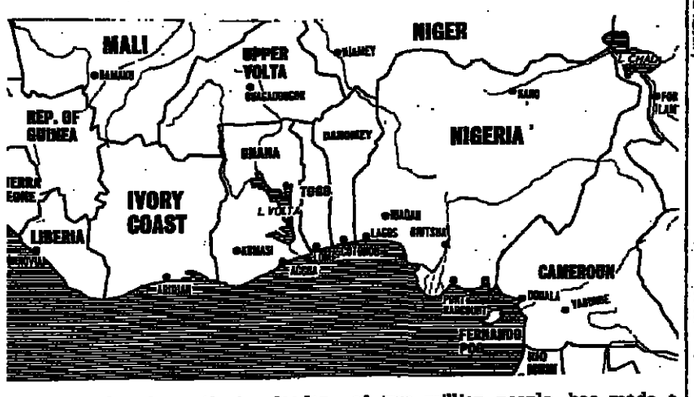
SWISSAIR

TOGO: PLEA TO DICTATOR TO STAY ON 'FOR EVER'

By RICHARD SYNGE



AN African military ruler with a reputation for ruthlessness announces that neither he nor the Army wants to continue in power. There is a tremendous cry of indignation and a nation-wide plea from tribal and political leaders as well as from businessmen and workers for him to stay on "for ever". After five days' delay the President goes back on his decision and announces that he will not resign after all. The popular representatives express their "immense relief."

Such an episode sounds like the result of good stage management, but in Togo last month it had an air of spontaneity. It was a surprise to political observers as much as to the Togolese people, when the President, General Etienne Eyadema, announced in a radio broadcast on September 23 that "the Army believes that its mission is completed and no longer sees any reason to stay at the head of the country," and that he had opposed a recommendation for him to run as sole candidate in the forthcoming presidential election.

The statement went against all the indications of the past 4½ years since Eyadema's seizure of power in January 1967. He had appeared to be gathering all the reigns of power into his own hands, especially since he established a single political party, with himself at the head. This organization, known as the Togolese People's Rally (RPT) has a mass membership drive under way, party units established throughout the country, and an impressive headquarters being built in the national Capital, Lomé.

The way had been paved for the Army to ease out of power, "to be integrated into the nation," and for the RPT to take its place, after the fashion of President Mobutu's "Popular Revolutionary Movement" in Congo-Kinshasa. That much was clear. Eyadema's continuing leadership to bridge the gap between military and civilian rule seemed to be inevitable too. As recently as August a meeting of the RPT Central Committee in Lamakara (north Togo) recommended that the political bureau should draft a constitution to institute a presidential regime and should submit it to the next Party congress in November, before holding a referendum on it.

The protests that greeted the President's decision to stand down were therefore somewhat shocked in tone. The representatives of one area sent four messages to the President "protesting at, disapproving of and rejecting categorically" his declaration, adding that he was "morally obliged" to go back on his decision in view of the fact that the people were "troubled, stupefied and anxious ..... not knowing what fate awaits them."

Evidence of support from every region and almost every sub-region of the country was gathered before Eyadema declared: "I accede to the will of the people."

Togo, a narrow land between Ghana and Dahomey, and the home of two million people, has made a remarkable economic recovery under Eyadema's rule. The national budget, generally in deficit until 1967, this year balanced for the first time at about £15 million, an increase of 25 per cent over last year. The balance of payments is no longer in deficit. Wages have been increasing in line with the cost of living, something which has not been achieved in Togo's economically troubled neighbours.

At 36 Eyadema is one of Africa's youngest rulers, but in four years he has developed considerable political skill. He has proved himself readier to listen to criticism than the general run of military rulers by maintaining a constant state of "dialogue" within the country, despite the restrictions on political activity. Within the embrace of the new single party there has already been considerable freedom to debate and discuss.

New slogans have arisen for the direction the country has taken under Eyadema and his team of technocrats. The RPT is "the new deal", its objective is "a democracy of the possible." Eyadema is "the national builder."

Outside Togo his Government has earned abroad a notoriety for ruthlessness against underground opposition elements. And for this there is undeniable evidence, following the death in prison last year of a leader of an abortive *coup d'etat*, Alexandre Osseyi.

Not that the ruling hierarchy is without its own intrigues even now. There appears to have been some jockeying for position within the RPT itself in recent months in preparation for its launching as the national decision-making body. The Central Committee meeting in August surprisingly eliminated the post of Secretary-General of the Party, whose occupant, Edouard Kodjo, had been marked out as playing a dominant role in the future Party structure.

The new "democracy of the possible" is to be built up stage by stage with the guiding principle that democracy should extend to the entire country and should not be confined to the walls of a parliament building.

The RPT has been described as a cross between the ruling parties in Guinea and Congo-Kinshasa, though less militantly socialist than President Sekou Touré's rule in Guinea and less centred on the head of state than the presidential regime of General Mobutu.

What "democracy of the possible" means for the people of Togo may become clearer after the Party congress in November. *(Ofms)*

Caspi named development director at Shaare Zedek

Mr. Zvi Caspi of Jerusalem has been appointed Director of Development at Shaare Zedek Hospital. The hospital has begun construction of a $75m. community medical centre opposite Mount Herzl.

Mr. Caspi, who served as Israel's Consul in New York, is on loan to Shaare Zedek from the Foreign Ministry.

In his new position, Mr. Caspi will expand the scope of the hospital's relations abroad to include new groups who are concerned with Jerusalem's growth and development. The plans include the creation of new groups, committees and offices in North and South America, Europe and South Africa.

"I want to encourage people abroad to become involved with Shaare Zedek," he says, "not only as a Jewish institution, but as a medical institution caring for all people." The hospital should be a training centre for the general population in such basics as personal hygiene, elementary first aid and food preparation, he believes.

"We must teach civic pride," Mr. Caspi says. "Shaare Zedek should set an example to the entire community."

ZVI CASPI

Born in Germany, he came to this country with Youth Aliya in 1938, and attended Mikve Israel. He was an active member of the Hagana and served with the first military and supply mission to the U.S. He is one of the founders of Kibbutz Ein Hanatziv and has been in the Foreign Ministry since 1955.

K'fir, the new Central Command headquarters north of Jerusalem. The base was opened recently amid a controversy over alleged extravagance. (Hetz photo)

Elbit builds navy 'brains'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Elbit Computer Company has developed a computer-based, electronic Tactical Training Centre (TTC), especially designed for the Israeli Navy. The system is built around a digital computer in which a shore-based facility relays situations. The entire exercise area is displayed and the communications traffic is recorded for debriefing later.

According to Elbit, the TTC "simulates just about everything except sea-sickness" and results in a large saving of time, money and manpower.

Anti-strike outcry called 'hysterical'

TEL AVIV. — INCOMPARABLY more working time is lost through illness and defection than through strikes, Dr. Arie Shiram, head of the Labour Studies Department at Tel Aviv University, told a group of foremen who visited the University here. The tour was sponsored by the vocational training department of the Histadrut.

Dr. Shiram said that 1969 estimates show nine days per worker were lost in a year through illness, three days and a quarter because of work accidents, and another three days per worker per year because of failure to report to work without legitimate excuse. Strikes, however, accounted only for one and a half hour per year per worker.

Dr Shiram said the outcry against strikes was "hysterical."

Merchants fined for overcharging

HAIFA. — Three retailers received fines for charging more than set maximum prices in the Magistrate's Court here Thursday.

Zilla Zalman and Yeshayahu Amasha, grocery owners of Rehov Atzmon and Rehov Arlosorov, were fined IL500 and bound over in the amount of IL1,500 for two years. They sold loaves of white bread for one agora over the stipulated price — 36 ag. instead of 35 ag.

Kiosk owner David Arha of Rehov Hanevi'im, incurred the same fine for selling cakes at 35 ag. instead of 30 ag.

In Haifa and Safad, 13 merchants were fined between IL100-150 each for failing to display prices. The suits had been brought by the legal representative of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Higher education council named

President Shazar has appointed the new membership for the Higher Education Council, on the recommendation of the Government. The list was prepared by Education Minister Yigal Allon, who is the Council's chairman.

The Council members are: Prof. David Erlich, Prof. Yitzhak Danziger, Mr. Shlomo Derech, Prof. Yehoash Wadia, Prof. Moshe Zakkai, Prof. Yigael Yadin, Prof. Yehoshua Yortner, Prof. Zvi Yavetz, Judge Moshe Landau, Prof. Zvi Sobel, Prof. Alexandra Pollakov-Melbar, Prof. Shlomo Fuchs, Prof. Dan Patinkin, Mr. Aryeh Pincus, Prof. Michael Feldman, Prof. Zvi Pelah, Prof. Asher Peres, Prof. Netanel Katzburg, Mr. Aviezer Cheloucho, Prof. Shimon Shamir, Prof. Aharon Schreiber, Prof. Ora Kedem, and Mr. Aviezer Ravitzky.

Israelis set up furniture plant in El Arish

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EL ARISH. — The first private Israeli enterprise in this Sinai Town — a furniture factory — was inaugurated on Wednesday by the Military Governor of El Arish, Sgan-Aluf Menahem Abayo.

The plant, called "Castilia," is owned by two Tel Avivians, Zvi Haramati and Hanon Ramon. They will produce Spanish-style furniture, made from Finnish and Canadian pine.

The enterprise, which cost IL170,000 to set up, will employ 40 local workers. The factory is situated in a former Egyptian army clubhouse and was refurbished by the Public Works Department.

IL70,000 has been donated by Mr. Cyril Stein, vice-chairman of the Joint Palestine Appeal of Britain, for the establishment of a youth orchestra in Beisan. Mr. Stein pledged additional annual donations in the same amount to cover the orchestra's operations.

Former lifer leaves Israel reluctantly

LOD AIRPORT — Moshe Lan 60, who was sentenced to life prisonment in his native Czecho vakia during the period of Slansky trials and who came to rael after his release, on Thurs boarded a plane to return to Prag During three years in Isr he had failed to find his way h and settle down.

Landa had been Commu Party Secretary in a large dist of Czechoslovakia. In the '50s was arrested and, after tort sentenced to life. His wife forced to denounce and divorce h

Released after serving ten yea jail, the Czech Government admit that he had been imprisoned justily and granted him a sizea pension. But Landa decided that place was in Israel.

Due to his age and his heal which had been undermined duri his long confinement, Landa co not get used to life here. The b efforts of friends proved fruitle He finally gave in to the entreaties his divorced wife and his daught who had remained in Czechoslovak and decided to return. *(Its*

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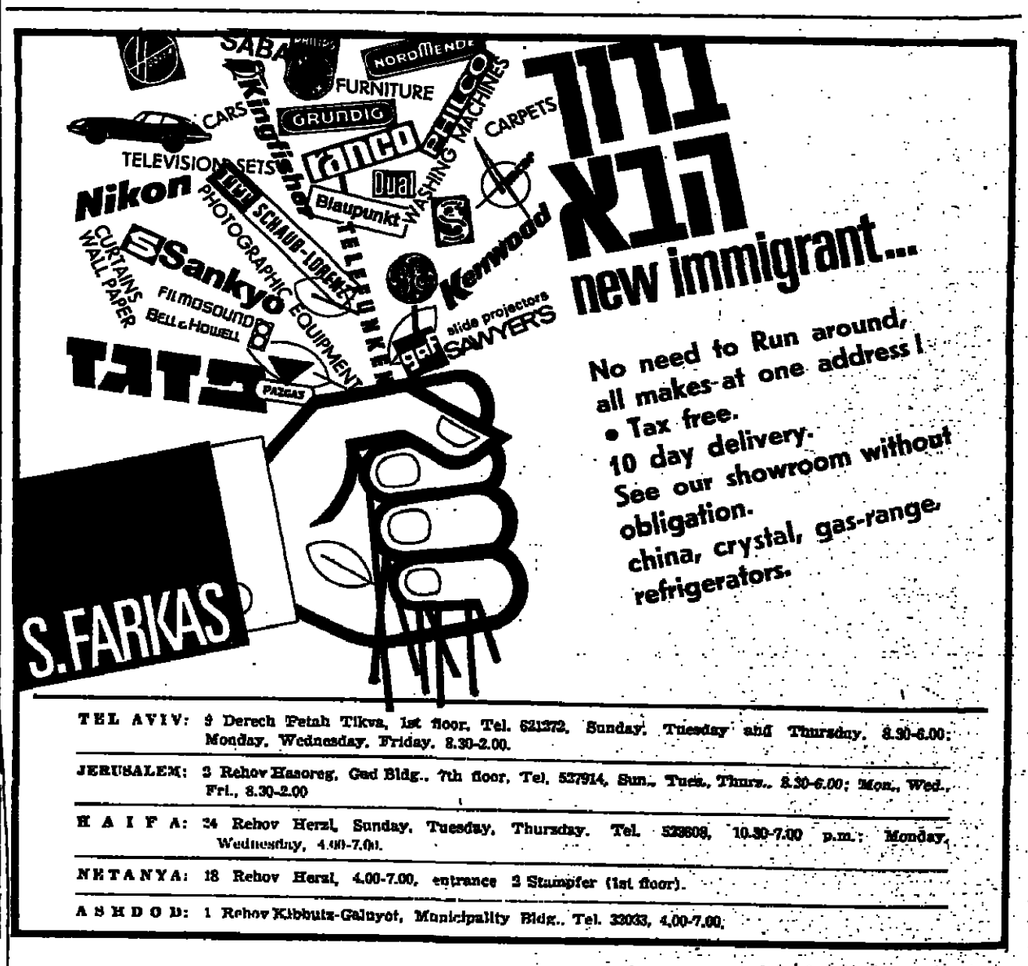

Sticklebacks and the Jewish problem

By DAVID KRIVINE
Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

THE stickleback is a formidable-looking fish whose back is decorated with a deadly spine, which he uses to ram his enemies.

He attacks intruding sticklebacks with ferocity, pursuing them into their own territory. As the pursuer gets further away from his own lair, his courage wanes. The fleeing stickleback, getting closer to home, recovers his fighting spirits. Roles are reversed: the pursuer now becomes the intruder. Soon it is his turn to flee.

The chase continues backward and forward through diminishing distances, until the two disputants stop at a place which represents the precise balance between the extent of the two hostilities. That is the territorial boundary, according to Mr. Robert Ardrey, who adds, in his book "African Genesis": "The sticklebacks, weaving menacingly, glower at each other through an invisible wall."

What has this to do with Israel's problems? Jews have one thing in common with sticklebacks, howler monkeys, jewel fish, fiddler crabs, seals, muskrats, tigers, antelopes, lapwings, sparrows, squirrels and an infinity of other animals. They are battling for their territorial home.

Jewish fighter

This explains an important feature of the struggle between Jew and Arab— why the Jew fights hard and the Arab does not. It can scarcely be explained on racial grounds. Within living memory, Jews were a byword for lack of physical pugnacity. Not so many centuries ago, Arabs were a legend of military skill and ferocity. Why then are the tables turned?

Margaret Morse Nice, writing about the theory of territoriality in bird life, says: "Males fight primarily over territory, and not over females. *The owner of a territory is nearly always invincible on his own ground.*" The relative strength of the two combatants does not depend primarily on their individual character or attainments, but on the situation facing them. A is stronger than B when the fight is over A's territory. If the contest should shift to B's territory, A inexplicably loses impetus and courage, while B becomes the victorious figure, acquiring resources of strength that he was not suspected of possessing.

The animal man

The relevance of these observations about animal life is that man is an animal too, and his conduct is subject to the same instinctive drives, bred in the various species to secure survival. Sir Arthur Keith writes, in his "Essays on Human Evolution": "We have to recognize that the conditions which give rise to war — the separation of animals into social groups, the right of each group to its own social area, and the evolution of an enmity complex to defend such areas — were on earth before man made his appearance."

In instinctual terms, the conduct of both the Jews and the Arabs fixes more convincingly than any foreign politician or newspaper correspondent just where the frontier should lie between them. It has to cover areas that the Jews will fight for with more determination than the Arabs, and must stop short of those areas which the Arabs would fight for harder than the Jews.

Colonel Gaddafi of Libya declared recently that he wants to prevent Israel's aggressors from conquering Mecca and Medina. Such a prospect is just as laughable as the statement over Moscow Radio that Moshe Dayan is in the pay of the British. The spontaneous Jewish reaction is — how can we possibly be suspected of coveting such distant places as Mecca and Medina? What on earth should we be doing there? It's foreign territory, we should lose ourselves in those Arab sands!

Correct, according to the theory of territoriality. The same factors ensure Arab sovereignty over Mecca and Medina as ensure Jewish sovereignty over Eretz Israel. If our forces had to attack those Saudi Arabian fastnesses, they would lack will and conviction. They would be hamstrung by guilty feelings about "imperialism"; while the Arabs would fight like lions in defence of holy cities. The Arab nations know that the Jews will fight for Palestine, and that the Arabs will not.

In other words the Jews are ready to die rather than give up their territorial heritage (but not more than their heritage), whereas the Arab is passive over his claim, because he has a sufficiency of territories already. These stretch from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, amply fulfilling his requirements for national living-space on this globe.

Destruction's price

The above hypothesis gives the answer to fears expressed about the future. What if in twenty or fifty years' time the Arabs become modern, educated, industrialized, powerful — will they not destroy Israel's relatively diminutive nationhood by superior force? The answer is, no — they will not; and for the best of all reasons. They do not really want to; that is, they do not want it sufficiently to pay the price.

The plain Arab soldier will offer his life in defence of Cairo, Damascus or Baghdad. He will not risk making his wife a widow and his children orphans over Jerusalem. This observation may be intolerable to the Palestinians; yet the hard realities of experience show that it applies to them too. In their heart of hearts, they are not Palestinian nationalists. It is evident from their conduct, as the Jews have said all along.

There is nothing surprising in the impotence which overtakes Arab States in combat with the Jews over Israel. Precedents abound — Soviet Russia's failure to beat tiny Finland (until she applied a really overwhelming superiority of physical force), Nazi Germany's failure to beat Yugoslavia, America's failure to beat North Vietnam.

Israel's frontier will turn out to be the frontier she will not withdraw from — as in the case of the stickleback and the society of howling monkeys. If Arab leaders were to read the latest writings in anthropology, they would recognize why they are wasting their time in confronting the Israelis today. They would discover the reason for their agonizing frustration. It is because they are on the horns of an atavistic contradiction — the contradiction being this: that their own deepest social instincts have sided, and are siding with the Zionist cause.

Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Haim Bar-Lev at the Wise observatory dedicated last week at Mitzpe Ramon. He is being filled in on how the 40-inch telescope works — the largest in Israel — by Prof. Dror Sadeh, of Tel Aviv University. (Newsphoto)

Israeli aid in Africa mostly non-military

By DICK RUSSELL

NAIROBI, Kenya (NANA). — Late in 1970, a young lieutenant placed an urgent phone call to Ethiopian Second Division Army headquarters in the northern province of Eritrea.

"My unit encountered a company-size force of the ELF (Eritrean Liberation Front) while we were on field manoeuvres," he said. "We engaged in a fire fight. One Second Division officer was killed."

The report seemed routine enough. In an apparently endless internal war, Haile Selassie's army regularly engaged the rebel ELF.

Yet the lieutenant — and the colonel to whom he reported — were not Ethiopians. They were Israelis.

Israeli military advisers

There are seven Israeli military advisers in Ethiopia, all based with the Second Division near the provincial capital of Asmara.

Rarely do they engage in combat, but as one serviceman says: "If an Israeli officer is in a combat situation, he's going to fire. Because if his side loses, he's going to lose. It's a matter of survival."

Five years ago, such a possibility would have been remote. Now, it is almost a matter of necessity.

Most of Israel's aid to Africa is not military. Half of its $10m. foreign aid budget goes to the neighbouring continent, and 250 government technicians administer 70 aid projects in 30 African countries. Numerous Africans also receive specialized training in Israel, with no strings attached.

Critical areas

Close to its borders, however, Israeli aid goes beyond merely economic affairs. Below Egypt, tension and instability saddle four independent African countries — Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda and Somalia. Russian vessels patrol near Indian Ocean ports.

If war erupts anew in the Middle East, its extension southward is not unlikely. A look at the situation will reveal its critical nature:

— SUDAN: The "Nile Mirror" headlines Israel as "the running dog of imperialism." It accuses the Israelis of seeking to establish a Jewish clan among rebellious black Southerners. The "Mirror" is house organ for the Arab-dominated, Moslem government in Khartoum, which for 16 years has carried out a calculated slaughter of secessionist Christian (or pagan) blacks.

Soviet military aid

Sudan's Arab government, like the Egyptian, has been receiving abundant military aid from the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, Israeli agents direct airdrops from southwestern Ethiopia to the Anya-Anya rebels.

— ETHIOPIA: The Coptic Christian, outwardly pro-Western Selassie regime maintains unsteady control over rival factions. The biggest threats are the ELF freedom fighters, mainly Moslems looking to free Eritrea from Ethiopian rule.

The ELF receives sanctuary within northern Sudan borders; Sudanese southerners gain refuge within Ethiopia.

The ELF has training camps in Syria and Red China. The U.S., which aids Selassie, keeps an army satellite tracking station with 1,500 men in Eritrea and recently went on full alert against a possible ELF invasion attempt on its base. Israel, meanwhile, has trained the Ethiopian security force.

Uganda coup

— UGANDA: With the use of Israeli-advised armed forces, General Amin overthrew socialist leader Milton Obote in January. Amin is pro-Western. Most members of Obote's defunct spy network had been trained in Russia.

The Uganda government has tried to remain neutral over the struggle in neighbouring Sudan. Yet its obvious sympathies rest with southern blacks. In a recent border clash of armies, 600 were killed.

— SOMALIA and INDIAN OCEAN: Somalia is an underdeveloped country which is rarely on good terms with its two pro-Western neighbours, Ethiopia and Kenya.

Soviet vessels recently paid a three-week visit to Somalia's main port. In the Indian Ocean, the U.S.S.R. maintains a permanent fleet of cruisers, five submarines and various supply ships.

Into St. Mark's shoes

Coptic Primate elected today

By JOHN DE ST. JORRE

CAIRO (Ofns). — AFTER a Mass sung in the language of the Pharoahs in a Cairo cathedral today, a small boy will approach the altar and select a piece of paper from a sealed envelope.

The man named on the paper will duly be anthroned, amid much pomp and ritual, as the 17th patriarch of St. Mark's, and Pope of Alexandria, spiritual leader of Egypt's million-strong ancient Christian minority, the Copts.

Ever since the last Pope, Kyrillos VI (Cyril) died in March there has been much speculation and intense electoral activity over the choice of a new Pope. Progressives in the Church are seeking to shake off the decay and isolation of centuries and yet at the same time not disturb the generally harmonious relations with the Government and Moslem majority which the Copts have enjoyed for most of their history.

The choice of Pope is therefore crucial. But, due to internecine struggles in the past, the final selection is left to an unknown boy, a symbol of innocence. In recent weeks an electoral body of 700 — one-third clergy, two-thirds laity — has whittled down the field from nine to five and finally to three contenders. It is from the last three the choice is left to luck, or, as Copts would say, to God.

The two front-runners are Bishop Samuel and Bishop Shenouda, both in their late 40s, well educated, and progressive by Coptic standards. Bishop Samuel is Princeton-educated, an internationalist who attends World Council of Churches and Vatican Council meetings, a good administrator and a natural diplomat.

Simple but energetic

Bishop Shenouda, a man of simpler clay, is equally energetic and a renowned preacher who pulls in the faithful and the sceptical alike by the thousands. Small, and bearded (like all the Coptic clergy), Samuel in his round, black hat, and Shenouda, with his embroidered cowl, create a wholesome impression of priestly piety and gentle though determined endeavour.

Founded in Alexandria in 42 C.E. by St. Mark the Evangelist, the Coptic Church was Africa's first contact with Christianity. The ancient Egyptians, whose truest descendants the Copts claim to be, were partially prepared for a monotheistic faith. They believed in a unique supreme god, the eternity of the soul, resurrection, reward and punishment.

They also had their own trinity of Osiris, Isis and their son Horus. They even believed in virgin birth. And their symbol of existence was the key of life, a cross with an oval head. The liturgy of the Coptic Church ("Coptic" derives from the Greek "Aigyptos") is still in the tongue of ancient Egypt though it is written with the Greek alphabet plus seven hieroglyphics. There are, says Bishop Samuel, three Coptic families in Egypt who still speak ancient Egyptian as their first language.

Own pope

A proselytizing, missionizing Church, the Copts carried Christianity deep into Ethiopia, which still recognises the Alexandrian Pope as its own, and introduced monasticism, of the ascetic and contemplative kind, into Europe.

Then, in the middle of the fifth century, one of those obscure but bitter schisms which tore the Church apart and helped to convert "Byzantine" into a pejorative adjective, thrust the Coptic Church into the wilderness as the first Christian "heresy." However, although many Copts were converted later to Islam, the religion of the Arab conquerors, the Church maintained its identity and, with relatively little persecution, lived peacefully side by side with the Moslem majority in Egypt.

The Copts were the first Egyptians to grasp the importance of education in the nineteenth century and by the time of the 1952 revolution which overthrew King Farouk they had established themselves as a powerful and wealthy community. Sequestration, the working off of resentment against their privileged past, and egalitarian or socialist measures under President Gamal Abdel Nasser, made life more difficult for at least the wealthier Copts. But in 1965 a new leaf was turned when Nasser laid the foundation stone of the new St. Mark's Cathedral and the Government helped finance its construction. Intercommunal relations, according to the Coptic clergy, are even better today under President Anwar Sadat.

Direct descendants of the ancient Egyptians, the Copts, unlike some other minorities, have never had any problems over their national identity. Nor are they identified with any particular political party, as the Christians are in Lebanon. Nasser's social and educational revolution has helped the young, who tend to have no strong religious or sectarian feeling, to close the intercommunal gap still further.

Normal Egyptians

And while several large, wealthy and European-orientated Coptic families remain somewhat aloof, and discrimination by Moslems, especially in the higher levels of the Government service, still occasionally occurs, the majority of the Copts are regarded — and regard themselves — as nothing more nor less than normal Egyptians. There is one Copt Minister, two are important newspaper editors, several are in the newly-elected Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union (the sole party) and there are prominent Copts in all the major professions.

The Church, sapped by its poorly educated or obscurantist clergy, by corruption, venality and inefficiency, and its long international isolation, is now passing through a low-keyed renaissance. The isolation is ended, and though the general tone of the Church remains conservative, more people are becoming priests or monks (there are nine monasteries scattered through Egypt's deserts) or taking an active part in the laity. "We consider ourselves one of the world's happiest minorities, and we are now experiencing, thank God, a great spiritual revival," said Bishop Samuel, who may be stepping into St. Mark's shoes this week.

Benefit show in J'lem in English

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A festive performance of "Only Fools Are sad," in English, will be held at Beit Ha'am in Jerusalem on November 9 — after which the cast will leave directly, via Lod Airport, for New York, where they will perform at the Edison Theatre on Broadway.

The proceeds of the Jerusalem performance will go to a fund which provides stipends for gifted children in disadvantaged areas, and organizes help for pupils in need of extra tuition after school hours.

"Only Fools Are Sad" is the American version of "Ish Hassid Haya," a Bimot Theatre production which was a cash hit last season.

Mr. Ya'acov Agmon, the manager of Bimot, left for New York last week in connection with preparations for the premiere.

TOP PRIZE for Israel's outstanding beach in 1971 was awarded by the Interior Ministry to Hof Argaman in Acre. Top prizes for pools went to the Nitzahon pool in Holon, and the Neot Hamidbar pool in Beersheba.

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European boom has to face up to three new threats

Business and Finance

A decade of prosperity in Europe looks like it's coming to an end. The biggest factor is American protectionism, but other elements are listed by our Economic Editor as contributing to what seems to be an impending slump.

By Dr. MOSHE ATER

DURING the past decade Europe's economy has been booming under the impact of three factors: removal of customs barriers between the Common Market countries, partly joined by a number of overseas countries; the growth in U.S. demand, which opened new export outlets; and the inflow of American capital and know-how.

Now the fillip of the Common Market has spent its force—unless it will be renewed by the entry of Britain and other Efta countries. Exports to the U.S. are handicapped by President Nixon's protective measures. And there is growing pressure in the U.S. to curb American investment abroad. Small wonder that businessmen in Europe are afraid of an impending slump.

The extent of American protection goes far beyond the 10 per cent import surcharge (which is in many cases less than that in practice, because raw materials and most foods are exempt, and previous charges are taken into account). An additional barrier has been created by the seven per cent investment tax credit for machinery and equipment of American production, but not for imported ones.

Countries which have floated or revalued their currencies are anyway put in a tougher bargaining position because their products are now more expensive in dollar terms. The combined effect of these changes on a German or Swiss export line may easily prove prohibitive.

To be sure, both the surcharge and the tax credit have been declared to be temporary measures. However, nobody knows how long they may last. And voices heard from the U.S. are not encouraging. They show that the protectionist wave there is on the rise.

Public contracts

A bill currently discussed by the Congress — though opposed by the Administration — would bar the U.S. government from awarding public contracts worth more than $10,000 to foreign suppliers who pay their employees "substantially less" than the U.S. minimum wage.

Even more far-reaching are the demands recently formulated by the American trade unions, including the United Auto Workers and in particular the AFL-CIO.

They suggest permanent restrictions on export of capital that could have negative effect on the U.S. balance of trade and employment. American foreign aid programmes should also be revised so as to prevent development loans from being used to create competitors abroad for U.S. products. These restrictions should apply not only to capital investments, but also to licensing and patent agreements with firms abroad (including foreign subsidiaries of American companies).

A special tax would be imposed on the value of exported know-how as well as on the royalties and technical fees obtained from it. Moreover, profits made by American companies abroad should be taxable without delay, abolishing the current practice which allows taxes on these profits to be deferred until they are transferred to the U.S. and distributed.

Other suggestions of the trade unions include introduction of import quotas, tougher anti-dumping rules, abolition of customs duty drawbacks which allow American companies to ship parts and components for assembly in low-labour-cost countries and then return them for final processing in the U.S. Several influential Congressmen have already pledged their support for these demands.

It is unlikely that the Administration will agree to such a policy, but several points of this programme may be taken up in course of time. A straw in the wind was the Disc legislation, currently discussed by the Senate, which Mr. John Connally, the Secretary of the Treasury, recommended as a measure for expanding American exports. Disc stands for Domestic International Sales Corporation, a special kind of subsidiary which every firm could form and thus defer 50 per cent of the taxes due on its profits from export sales. The loss of revenue involved has been estimated at $600m. for the first year, and several billions during a decade, but Mr. Connally pleaded that this subsidy is worth while because it would result in a healthy growth of American export and employment.

As a matter of fact, the economic suitation in Europe has been worsening for several months. German industry complains about falling profits, and the outlook for investments there is said to be bleak. In Italy, unemployment increased 20 per cent in 1971, industrial production has declined, and for the first time since the war, the GNP is expected to show no growth. The Scandinavian economies are in a mild recession.

The new wind blowing from across the Atlantic must make things even more difficult, in particular as other industrial countries are also not in good shape, with mass unemployment in Canada and reduced rate of growth in Japan. Only in Britain and France a recovery is expected to take place in the near future — but its cause is likely to be in both cases the respective government's reflationary policy. Should world trade slump under the impact of protectionist measures, other countries too will probably follow this example and cultivate their home markets. Though there still remains one great hope — a revival of the West-East trade as a sequel to the current mutual peace overtures.

Pleasing the tourist

Tourism is Israel's biggest industry. KOPEL ROSENBERG looks at it from the visitor's point of view in this interview with MACABEE DEAN.

KOPEL ROSENBERG

MR. Kopel Rosenberg, 58, of Kopel Tours, began 38 years ago by running "Kopel's taxi" (the name of the company comes from his given name, and not from his family name, Rosenberg). One day he needed buses for his tourists and the bus cooperatives didn't provide them fast enough: he bought his own tourist buses, and thus "United Tours" was born (from which he has since relinquished control).

He notes that the shortage of hotel rooms has been forcing some tourists who booked first class hotels to move to other accommodations, a move which has not endeared Israel to them. His solution is to build a 1,000 bed-hotel in Ashkelon at a cost of IL17m. It will really be two hotels, an "apartment" hotel that will cost about IL10m., and a regular hotel that will cost IL7m. to construct.

Another problem is that two-thirds of the visitors are not primarily interested in sightseeing.

"I would say that only one-third of those I meet — and Kopel Tours handles upwards of ten thousand a year — are primarily interested in sight-seeing; another third mainly want to visit relatives and friends here; and the remaining third are on an exploratory visit, either to invest, or to study the possibilities of settling."

It is this last group which he finds being neglected. They find plenty of opportunities to invest during their few weeks here. But how do they know they are not being taken for a ride? Mr. Rosenberg has set up a special unit to help these potential investors, and put their business affairs, where desired, in the hands of a capable lawyer. "We also try to give the professionals a tour of their profession; we try to see that they meet the people who will give them a clear picture."

Best guides

He also thinks that "Israel has the best tourist guides in the world, and the best informed." The average guide, he says, makes IL70 a day (plus expenses) and works 200 to 250 days a year.

"The guides do steer tourists into shops where the guide gets a cut; there is nothing wrong with this as long as the tourist pays a fair price for what he buys — i.e., if he went to another shop, not recommended by his guide, he would have to pay more." Moreover, the tourist wants to buy in Israel, and it is part of a guide's task to see that he buys wisely.

Another problem — the eternal one — is Lod Airport. "It take ten minutes to clear the health and passport control — but it often takes up to an hour to pick up a piece of luggage. There is no reason for this. If the airport is understaffed, they can hire plenty of college boys who will be willing to work a few hours a day, shifting luggage to make extra money."

It is this extra waiting — which is totally unnecessary — which irks many tourists, giving them a bad impression of the country on their first day.

Another problem, which he thinks could be solved easily by the Ministry of Tourism, is the matter of luncheon. The Israeli noon menu is too heavy for the traveller from abroad He has to pay and has the choice of feeling stuffed or leaving the meal uneaten.

Mr. Kopel would also like to see "self-service" restaurants set up at mid-day stops, which, he says, include: Arad, Sdom, Eilat, Tiberias, Safed, Netanya, Ashkelon, Beersheba, and even Jerusalem and Haifa. "The buffet-type breakfast here, where everyone takes what he wants, is excellent. There is no reason why something like this should not be started for the luncheon meal."

Single firm may do all Lod unloading

LOD AIRPORT. — The Civil Aviation Department is considering establishing a single company which would be responsible for all loading and unloading work here.

Minister of Transport Shimon Peres has recently stated that top priority must be given to improve this work at Lod.

In its recent report, the Geva Committee cited the luggage service rendered to incoming passengers as the terminal's major bottleneck. It cited cases of tourists having to wait two hours before they got their valises. *(Itim)*

Jordan growth falls behind West Bank's

Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

A FULL year after the end of the civil war, the Jordan economy is still stagnating. The GNP is expected to grow five per cent in 1971, but will still be lower than in 1969 due mainly to smaller agricultural production. Cultivation of fruit, tomatoes and other vegetables grown for export has been particularly affected.

Mining (phosphates) and industry (in particular cement and oil refining) have made more headway. However, investment activity has not recovered in spite of a substantial rise in private deposits in local banks.

In 1970 Jordan's imports were two per cent down as compared with 1969, while exports dropped 22 per cent. Foreign trade has been recovering in the first half of 1971, but a setback took place when the Syrian border was closed at the end of July. The higher cost of shipping through Akaba has also brought in its wake an upward price pressure.

The consumer price index is now about 15 per cent above the level of a year ago. Smaller tourist income and reduced subsidies from other Arab states have resulted in an adverse balance of payments over $40m. in the past two years, with another deficit expected in 1971. Jordan's external debt almost doubled (to $132m.) since 1966, while its foreign currency reserves declined to $230m. in June last (compared with $273m. at the end of 1970).

The rising cost of living and low business activity have worsened the situation of labour in spite of the 10 per cent wage hike obtained by the trade unions in 1970. However unemployment is not serious owing to steady emigration of workers to oil states at the Persian Gulf.

It is interesting to compare the above figures with the development of the West Bank under Israel administration. Their GNP rose by over 25 per cent since 1969, and the inhabitants enjoy virtually full employment. In 1971 the GNP may reach about $250m. (at the current rate of exchange) as compared with about $600m. of Jordan. Exports are indeed now about equal to that of Jordan.

SWIMMER ON THE ROOF

By YITZHAK BEN-MOSHE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A NEW attraction will be added soon to the Tel Aviv landscape — a swimming pool on the roof of the Tel Aviv Tower Hotel at Shalom Tower. CBL Fibreglass Engineering Ltd., of Ashdod, is the company turning swimming pools on roofs in Israel into a reality.

CBL is about to complete the construction of a 13 by 7 metres fibreglass swimming pool which will go on the roof of the Tower Hotel. "Swimmer on the Roof" might yet be the name of a 1972 smash hit musical comedy.

Swimming pools made of fibreglass are just one of the many dream-children of CBL's technical manager, Israeli-born engineer Jacob Ben-Ari, who is recognized as Israel's No. 1 expert in fibreglass, and CBL's business manager, London-born Michael Lynn. The two are partners in CBL, together with Clal Investments.

CBL's factory is located in Ashdod's industrial zone. It began production only a year ago with 70 workers. Demand has been so great that a move is planned in a couple of months to a larger, 3,500-square-metre plant, also in Ashdod.

Great demand

CBL's sights are on exports. It has already managed to land an export order to Germany for 100 swimming pools, 8 metres by 4, with a maximum depth of 1½ metres.

Swimming pools at CBL come in all sizes and widths but they are not the only products. They also make self-supporting fibreglass silos, which are able to take a 55-ton weight of liquid chemicals.

Another product is fibreglass bungalows. Egged has ordered 80 hexagon-shaped bungalows for the resort village at Ophir (Sharm e-Sheikh). Bungalows are also one of CBL's next export targets. They have sent three to Ghana in the hope of attracting a large export order. The bungalows are made in the "double skin sandwich" construction system, which gives good insulation and rigidity. It has an 18.3-square-metre floor space, with headroom of 2.4 metres. The bungalows come with pre-installed electrical and water installation.

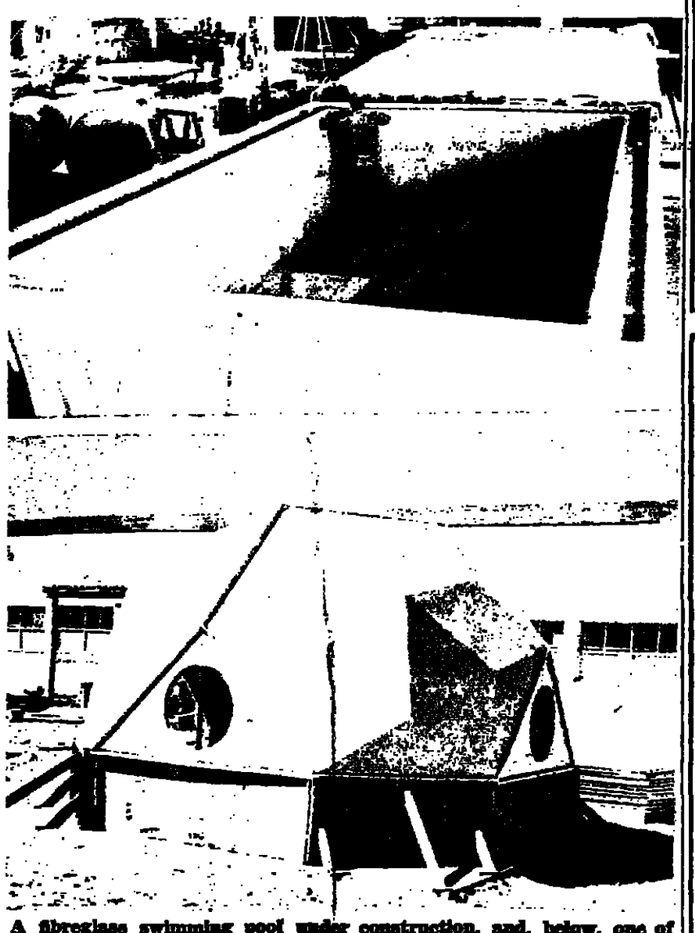
Fibreglass housings are also made for turbines. Previously the housings were made of metal, which rusted.

Lamp posts, park benches and trash cans are also made of fibreglass.

For the future, there are many plans, but the most futuristic is CBL's fibreglass villa, equipped with fibreglass furniture, which should bring about a revolution in the construction industry of Israel. How much should such villas cost? By CBL's present calculations not more than IL750 per square metre.

The company would be able to produce at first one 104-sq.m. villa per month and at a later stage two.

When asked why CBL isn't building its new 3,500-square-metre plant out of fibreglass, Mr. Michael Lynn answered that he wishes they could. "The problem is we are just too busy."



A fibreglass swimming pool under construction, and, below, one of the bungalows ordered for the Sharm e-Sheikh tourist camp.

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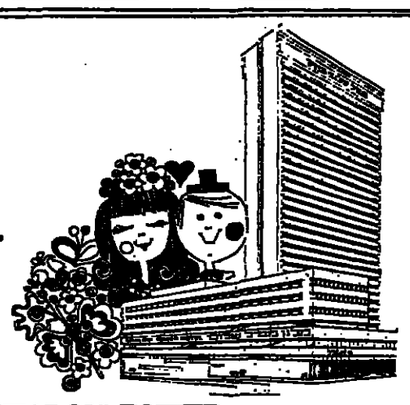

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"TEVA" Middle East Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works Ltd.

Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that on November 23, 1971, at 4.00 p.m., an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Eden Hotel, 15 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem.

On the Agenda:

Increase of Authorised Share Capital of the Company by IL6,000,000.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. LOEWENSTEIN,
Secretary of the Company

"TEVA" Middle East Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works Ltd.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting (No. 29) of the Company will be held on November 23, 1971, at 4.30 p.m., at the Eden Hotel, 15 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem.

On the Agenda:
1) Directors' Report;
2) Acceptance of Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of the Company as per March 31, 1971;
3) Election of Directors;
4) Appointment of Auditors;
5) Confirmation of Directors' proposal to distribute Bonus Shares and Dividends;
6) Miscellaneous.

The Share Register of the Company will be closed as from November 18, 1971 to November 20, 1971, and during that period no transfer of the Company's shares will be approved.

Note: Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer may participate and vote in the above meeting, provided they deposit the Share Warrants at the offices of the Company not later than November 18, 1971.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. LOEWENSTEIN,
Secretary of the Company

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SAVIOUR OF VIETNAM

Colourless Thieu says he's indispensable

By MARK FRANKLAND

SAIGON (Ofns). — AFTER his unopposed re-election as President of South Vietnam, Nguyen Van Thieu talks these days as though he must remain President because nobody else can be trusted to do the job. He is absolutely convinced that his re-election, unopposed or otherwise, was necessary to save the country — that only he can keep South Vietnam from falling to the Communists.

Many Vietnamese, however, find it difficult to recognize Thieu as a man with a mission. And not even in their greatest moments of enthusiasm for him have the Americans suggested that Thieu has charisma."

A stiff, stocky man, he has got the public presence which makes each of his two opponents memorable. Thieu is incapable of producing Vice-President Ky's flashes of theatrical charm, or of practicing General Big Minh's bonhomie.

In private, Thieu can be attractive. He is full of jokes and enjoys making his guests — particularly women — laugh; he is not at all pompous or forbidding. But in public the most remarkable feature in his otherwise unexpressive dumpling of a face is a pair of always watchful and sometimes startled eyes.

No signs of age

Physically, he has thrived on power. The only sign that he is nearly 50 is the grey hairs that grow curiously out from the crown of his head. He has considerable endurance and still looks sleek after a long day's work.

The restraint and stiffness in public are as much the result of his military background as of a cautious, buttoned-up personality. Although Thieu very seldom wears a uniform these days, his training, temperament and ambition make him still primarily a soldier. He certainly thinks of himself as a general and not as a politician, a word he pronounces with distaste.

Generals Thieu (left) and Ky — before they became political rivals.

In 1948 Thieu joined the first class of the military academy designed to train officers for the new Vietnamese Army. Later he got what he still calls the most valuable experience of his military career, as a young officer fighting against the Vietminh in the Red River delta.

Since then he has commanded three divisions, two military regions and served both as Chief of Staff and Minister of Defence. Although he was not an academic success at school and never went to university, he proved that he had a good analytical mind. Ngo-Dinh-Diem, the first President of the Republic of Vietnam, treated Thieu as one of his favourite military aides, because he could make such an orderly presentation of a complicated problem.

But this did not prevent Thieu and the division he commanded from taking part in the overthrow of Diem and his regime in 1963.

The administrative machine Thieu has built up over the past four years — and which makes it almost impossible for him to lose any sort of election — is the creation of a general rather than a politician, and it is the military achievement of his first four years as President of which he is now most proud and has most enjoyed.

Thieu's problem (and South Vietnam's, too) is that the old heroes all made their way into history by fighting foreigners — the Chinese, the Mongols, the French, and then, if Ho Chi Minh is included, the Americans.

Thieu has had a better chance than any other Vietnamese to understand American policy and he is less paranoid about Americans than most of his countrymen. But at heart he, too, distrusts them. He will not easily forget how Lyndon Johnson tried to rush South Vietnam into the Paris peace talks at the end of 1968. The speech in which Thieu then defied LBJ was both the most emotional and the most successful he has made as President.

When Thieu was born in 1923, a family like his, though fairly well off, was still close to the peasantry from which it has sprung. His father owned land and fishing boats (Thieu has inherited a passion for fishing) on the coast north-east of Saigon. The southern birthplace was important because it is an essential qualification for being President of South Vietnam and one which his old rival, the northern emigre Ky, does not have.

He was not converted to Catholicism until after he married his fervently religious wife, but Thieu attended a Catholic boarding school of the type intended to turn out young Vietnamese to help the French govern Indo-China. People who were at school with him remember a self-effacing boy, but one who already had some of the wary stubbornness now so characteristic of Thieu. When he played table tennis, they say, he would avoid dashing strokes and just timelessly pat the ball back across the net until his opponent made a mistake.

The sons and daughters of the Vietnamese bourgeoisie of course provided much of the brains of the Vietminh after 1945, but Thieu seems never to have been seriously tempted to join them. In the period of confusion at the end of World War II, when he was working with an elder brother who was a government official in their home district, Thieu found himself for a time under Vietminh orders, but it did not last long.

Cold-war attitude

Today Thieu has a typically cold-war attitude to the Communists, partly explained by his need to deny the other side's claim to be the true Vietnamese nationalists. He used to call Ho Chi Minh a member of the Chinese Communist Party and he still tells visitors that the Indo-China war is the result of an international Communist conspiracy.

The qualities which helped Thieu to reach the top and stay there for the past four years may no longer be so effective. The astrologer who told him when he was still a junior officer that he would go far may simply have recognized a man of ability and ambition.

He has observed some democratic decencies to please the Americans, but what he really believes in is control. The recent election proved for Thieu that he controls the government machine and that the machine controls the people.

He has already made one bad mistake over the election. Determined to win it in a big way, he prevented Vice-President Ky from becoming a candidate without realizing, in spite of warnings from several quarters, that Big Minh might withdraw from the race. The feeling now is that he will be making another mistake if he sticks to his aggressive and self-righteous attitude towards anyone who criticizes him. Even if he makes a move towards reconciliation, his aim might be to fragment the opposition still further rather than to win it over.

GENERALISSIMO FRANCO GOING STRONG AT 79

By RICHARD MOWRER

MADRID. — THIRTY-five years in power and going on 79, Generalissimo Francisco Franco let it be known earlier this month that he does not intend to quit. At least not just yet.

"I can assure you," he told a cheering throng of 300,000 supporters, "that as long as God gives me life and clarity of judgment I shall continue to grasp the helm of state."

These words, uttered in a high pitched monotone from the centre balcony of Madrid's Royal Palace, have effectively scotched rumours to the effect that Spain's strong man is about to retire.

They have not, however, dispelled speculation that the aging Caudillo will, in fact, begin a phased withdrawal from the political scene, possibly quite soon.

For it is common knowledge that the finishing touches have been put to a plan which would relieve Franco of some of the burdens of office while allowing him to stay on as chief of state.

The plan is conceived as a transition blueprint — from Caudillo to king — and is meant to be activated in Franco's lifetime. Its culmination would be the coronation of Prince Juan Carlos, the Generalissimo's handpicked successor-designate.

Once in motion, the plan would unfold over a period of months, slowly or rather quickly, depending on the state of Franco's health.

Developments would follow this pattern:

Appointment of a prime minister. Since 1936 Franco has combined in his person the functions of both prime minister and chief of state. By naming a prime minister he would implement the separation of powers called for in the constitution of January 10, 1967 and at the same time shed some of his responsibilities. He would, for instance, no longer preside over cabinet meetings every week, as he now does.

Gen. Franco and Nixon during Mr. Nixon's visit to Madrid last year.

- Formation of a new government. It is anticipated that Franco's appointee as prime minister would immediately reshuffle the cabinet. He would want to strengthen it, for on the new government would fall the task of supervising the tricky transition period that will take Spain from the Franco era to the next. So the new team would have a strong military base.
- Prince Juan Carlos to fill in as chief of state — temporarily. In July Franco signed a decree which says that the 33-year-old Prince will take over the functions of chief of state in the event that Franco is ill or absent.

Some observers see in the July decree, which supplements a similar provision in the constitution of 1967, a scheme which would permit the Prince to try his hand now, while Franco is still around, as the Caudillo's successor.

- Franco to retire altogether? Here a questionmark is definitely in order. Over the years the Generalissimo has told the nation, as he did again early this month, that he will stay on as their leader "as long as God gives me life." But on October 1 he appended this proviso never uttered before: "... and clarity of judgment."

Does the phrase have a special meaning? Nobody really knows and Franco has never been one to tip his hand. There are times when he is visibly tired and shows his age. But there are moments, too, when he seems in fine fettle, as he did when he addressed the October 1 rally outside the Royal Palace.

What is certain is that there are devoted followers in positions of responsibility who would like to see Franco begin a phased withdrawal from active political life.

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In the Supreme Court sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before the Deputy President (Justice Sussman), Justices Berinson and Cohn.

Shoshana Radomilsky, Appellant, v. Yitzhak Friedman, Respondent (C.A. 732/70)

The Jerusalem Post LAW REPORT Edited by Doris Lankin

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1971

Television wire does not trespass on airspace

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on October 7, 1970 (in C.A. 72/70).

The respondent, Yitzhak Friedman, is the statutory tenant of an apartment belonging to the appellant. When at the age of 85, he remained alone in the apartment after his wife's death his daughter moved in with him in order to take care of him.

The landlady, fearing that the daughter would remain on as a protected tenant once her father had died, sought every means to get the father out of the apartment during his lifetime. Amongst other things, she refused him permission to erect a television antenna on the roof of the building unless his daughter signed a written undertaking to the effect that she was only a guest in his house and had no intention of staying on as a tenant. The daughter refused to do so and the respondent put his antenna on the roof of the neighbouring house, running a wire through the wall of his apartment and over the courtyard of the appellant's building in order to connect his television set to the mast on the neighbouring roof. The appellant thereupon applied to the magistrate's court for an eviction order on the grounds of breach of the tenancy contract, or else for an injunction against the respondent. Her application was rejected and the magistrate's decision was confirmed by the Tel Aviv District Court.

In the appeal to the Supreme Court, Mr. A. Shrim appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. Biran-Bodinsky for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Sussman, who delivered the first opinion of the Supreme Court, Justice Berinson concurring, noted that a lessee of a dwelling is entitled, unless his lease expressly provides otherwise, to use the external wall of his dwelling in a reasonable manner and in accordance with accepted custom. Such use does, to be true, technically cause damage to the building, he continued, but the damage is so minimal that the lessor cannot turn it into a cause of complaint. Moreover, even if the respondent had erected the TV antenna on the roof of his own building, with the permission of the appellant, or by leave of the Tenancy Tribunal, he would have had to make the same hole in the wall of his apartment and would have caused the same minimal damage to the building.

As to the question of whether the respondent had trespassed on the appellant's premises in that the wire to his antenna crossed over her courtyard, the fact is, held Justice Sussman, that even if he had led a wire to the antenna on the appellants' roof the wire would have passed through the appellant's air space, as according to section 11 of the Land Law, 1969, ownership extends to the air space above the property, although that does not prevent free passage through the air space. But in any event the respondent's wire passed over the courtyard of which the appellant, as the landlord, is the possessor and as it was permanently installed it could not be deemed merely to have passage through the air space over the courtyard. The issue reverts back, therefore, he continued, to the question of whether a violation of air space generally constitutes trespass, and the answer to this question, according to modern concepts in the English common law, is in the affirmative (see Kolsen v. Imperial Tobacco, 1957, 2 W.L.R. 1007).

He was prepared to assume, continued Justice Sussman, in favour of the appellant, that section 11 of the Land Law also reflects the modern doctrine that property owners have an absolute right to the air space above their property, at least to the height of outer space, which is apparently still common property (see Shawcross & Beaumont, on Air Law, 3rd ed. p. 721). Furthermore, he was prepared to concede that the appellant had argued correctly that as she is in possession of the courtyard by virtue of her ownership thereof, she is entitled to an injunction on equitable grounds if her rights in the courtyard are violated. However, he held, that did not mean that the courts were obliged to issue an injunction for every infinitesimal violation of air space. In the present case, he concluded, the violation of the appellant's rights was practically nil, and the respondent's trespass was, in fact, purely technical.

He was of the opinion, therefore, held Justice Sussman, that the appeal should be dismissed.

Justice Cohn

Justice Cohn, in concurring that the appeal should be dismissed, rejected the respondent's argument that anything which is not expressly prohibited in a contract of lease is permissible by law. There are all kinds of prohibitions in the law, he pointed out, which do not require express mention in the lease, and this applies equally to a rented dwelling and to the courtyard.

Justice Cohn then went on to discuss the status of air space above rented premises, noting that it came within the ownership of the landlord of the premises and did not constitute part of the rent.

It may be possible, however, he continued, that a part of the air space is required by a tenant in order to reap, fully and reasonably, the benefit of the premises. Meanwhile, however, he continued, the legislature has empowered the Tenancy Tribunals to permit a tenant to install a TV or radio antenna on the roof of the house in which the leased premises are situated and also to permit a wire to be run from premises to an existing antenna (section 33 (6) and 33A (b) of the Tenants Protection Law, as amended in 1968). However, this applies, he continued, when the contract of lease expressly forbids the erection of an antenna or the connecting of a television set to an existing antenna. But when the lease does not forbid this, it is quite possible that, on the one hand, a tenant may erect an antenna without the permission of the Tenancy Tribunal. On the other hand, however, it is equally possible that the landlord will then have the right to ask for the usual remedies against trespass available to him. What is certain, however, he held, is that the appellant's argument that because section 33 (b) of the Tenancy Protection Law provides for the Tenancy Tribunal's granting permission to erect a TV antenna this means that the legislature regards the erection of such an antenna without the Tribunal's permission as either a breach of the lease or an act of trespass, is untenable.

In the case under consideration, continued Justice Cohn, there was nothing in the lease forbidding the respondent from connecting his TV set to his neighbour's antenna, so that the absence of the Tenancy Tribunal's permission was irrelevant. He was prepared to agree with the appellant, however, for purposes of the present case only, that the respondent had in fact trespassed on her air space, although he was not prepared to hold, in principle, that in every case where a wire passes through someone's air space this constitutes trespass. For he was prevented from doing so by section 160 of the Land Law, 1969, which precludes reference to the English common law in matters of immovable property (the English common law deeming any penetration into air space as constituting trespass.)

Justice Cohn concluded that the appellant's claim would have been more successful if based on section 11 of the Land Law. For this section grants a property owner no remedy for passage through his air space, while under section 17 of the Land Law the possessor (including the owner) is not entitled to a remedy against a trespasser unless the latter interferes with his full and reasonable use of his property.

Appeal dismissed with IL1,000 costs.

Judgment given on October 12, 1971.

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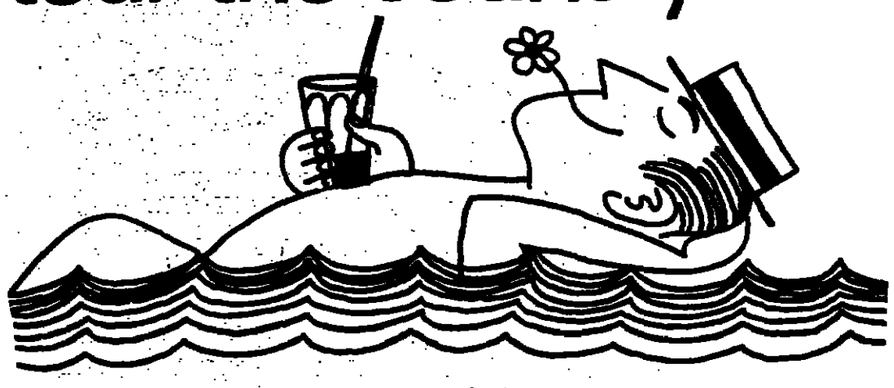

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Readers' letters

Future of Capital animal hospital

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The Jerusalem Animal Hospital was established in 1936 by the British Mandatory Government to care for sick animals. It was abandoned when the British left during the 1948 War of Independence and reopened in 1952 by Mrs. Lucie Meisel.

The Jerusalem Municipality had their quarantine station for animals here and employed one elderly man to feed the animals and clean their cages. During the days of the Mandate, there were six employees. In 1960, I ran the place with two young boys.

Since 1954, the Municipality has paid the water bills, as well as bills for cleaning material, bread and one labourer. Since then, the town has grown and also the number of animals. Yet since 1967, the Jerusalem Municipality only granted us IL500 a month, while the cost of running the Animal Hospital has risen to about IL3,000 a month. The undersigned appealed to people in Israel and abroad for help.

Since May 1, 1971, the Jerusalem Municipality has stopped all support to the Animal Hospital without prior notice. It wants the hospital to move, yet every day, the municipal drivers bring strays and animals for quarantine to us. We simply can't cope with them and are forced daily to put to sleep most of the cats and dogs because of lack of funds.

We read in your issue of August 2 that in Paris, 10,000 pets are abandoned each year. Well, in Jerusalem, we have more than 3,000 abandoned dogs a year. We also find every morning outside the gates litters of puppies and kittens brought to us by people.

The Jerusalem Municipality want to move the quarantine station to Shufat, but who will take their animals that far? They want us to close down. The S.P.C.A. has no place to keep animals, they have not supported us in the past years with one agora, yet they say they have money to build a new home for abandoned animals. We have been supported during the past year mainly by my personal friends from Sweden.

The Municipality want us to close down and put me on pension. We will go to court about it. The Jerusalem Animal Hospital Committee has no alternative, since it has nowhere else to keep animals.

HUBERT MARCUS, Manager
Jerusalem Animal Hospital

Jerusalem, September 1.

The Jerusalem Municipality replies:

At a meeting which took place a few months ago, the representatives of the Municipality informed the administration of the Animal Hospital that it would have to vacate its present location which is situated in an area which has been expropriated for a national park around the walls of the Old City.

At this same meeting, the representatives of the Municipality reported that they had received many complaints that the Animal Hospital did not provide the services it was supposed to, and added that the Municipality intended to build a quarantine for stray dogs near Shufat, as this is a duty incumbent on the Municipality.

At the same time, the representatives of the Municipality informed the Animal Hospital administration that it would suspend its financial support of the Hospital, but would continue to pay Mr. Marcus' salary for a few more months, which was done.

Unfortunately, the administration of the Animal Hospital has not indicated its readiness to vacate the site, notwithstanding the expropriation order, and legal steps are now being taken.

The Jerusalem Municipality is looking for a location near the Industrial Zone at Atarot for an Animal Hospital which is to be built by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

YITZHAK GROSSMANN
Spokesman

Jerusalem, October 20.

'Guardians not fanatic'

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We wish to refer to your editorial of October 12, "The peace of Jerusalem." The "Guardians of the City," with whose worldwide movement we have been affiliated for well over 20 years, are not a small group of old-fashioned "fanatics," "zealots" or "extremists" but those Jews in all countries who have not been contaminated by Zionism. For them the statehood or nationhood of the Jewish people was not established a generation ago in Tel Aviv by atheists and their "religious" fellow travellers. For them, the obligations, willingly accepted by the Jewish people on Mount Sinai for all future generations, remain fully valid, undiluted by any new sovereignty of a Jewish state (and, of course, they do remain valid for all Jews). For them — as for their forefathers — the bulwark, the foundation and the essence of the Jewish people lie in the observance of the Tora, the written and oral law, and the faith in Divine guidance and providence. Our might and strength does not depend on Czechoslovak rifles, French airplanes or American tax-free dollar contributions, on technical self-sufficency or military efficiency.

The "Guardians of the City" are not the disturbers of the peace in Jerusalem but they cannot condone the transformation of the city into a Hebrew counterpart of Vienna (or Hollywood or Manhattan). They wish to see Jerusalem remain (or rather become again) the unique Holy City, a suitable place for the *Shechina* on earth. The disturbers of the peace are rather those who insist on systematically desecrating the Sabbath in public in Jerusalem. They are the ones who violate the binding Tora law and no majority vote, no government official can authorize them to do so.

Finally we would like to correct an erroneous assumption in your editorial. You imply that the "Guardians of the City" should welcome police protection on their visits to the Western Wall. Obviously you are not aware of the fact that for more than four years now the "Guardians of the City" have been forbidden to visit the Western Wall by a ban, issued and endorsed by leading rabbis (including hundreds of American rabbis).

G. NEUBURGER
Friends of Jerusalem.

New York, October 14.

(The day after Shavuot 1967 — one week after the Israel Defence Forces reached the Western Wall in the Six Day War — a letter reached Jerusalem from Rabbi Yoel Teitelbaum, the Satmar Rebbe, leader of the Neturei Karta movement who sits in Brooklyn, New York, forbidding his followers from going to the Western Wall inasmuch as the manner in which the Jews had gained access to the Wall was a blasphemous Zionist defiance of the messianic process of history. Before the Rebbe's ban reached Jerusalem, some local Neturei Karta members, hurried to the Wall in anticipation of the ban. Notable among these was Rabbi David Halevi Jungreis, President of the Neturei Karta's Bet Din (Rabbinical Court), who died two weeks ago, and who had lived in the Old City most of his life till it was conquered by the Arab Legion in 1948. — Ed. J.P.)

AUGUSTA VICTORIA HOSPITAL NURSING SCHOOL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Kindly refer to the article entitled "Graduate Nursing School Opens In Ramallah" (October 15).

Since it is not explained in the third paragraph of this article what is meant by "limited training at the Jerusalem Augusta Victoria Hospital," your readers will be interested to know the following:

1. The Lutheran World Federation Nursing School at the Augusta Victoria Hospital on the Mount of Olives provides three-year training courses for graduate nurses leading to the degree of Registered Nurses (R.N.).

2. These R.N. Degrees are recognized by public health authorities throughout the world.

3. The Nursing School, which has a capacity of 50 students, was begun in 1951.

4. Approximately 200 have graduated and the majority of them are serving in other hospitals in the area.

5. In addition, 18-month practical-nurse courses are given at the Augusta Victoria Hospital.

DONALD P. SCOTT,
Director, Jerusalem Office
Lutheran World Federation

Ecologists win: Uganda dam scheme scrapped

By CHRIS BARING-GOULD

KAMPALA, Uganda (FWF). — MURCHISON Falls, on the River Nile in northern Uganda, have justly been called one of the wonders of the world. Two hundred miles northeast of the Nile's source in Lake Victoria, this greatest of Africa's rivers has carved out a precipitous course through the mountains on its way to the far-off Mediterranean. After crashing and groaning down a series of cataracts, the waters which give life to distant Egypt and the Sudan spew out through a narrow gorge only 20 feet wide, whitening the air with spray.

The first white men to set eyes on the falls were explorers and missionaries who came to Uganda at the end of the last century. But today it is a tourist attraction which brings in thousands of visitors every year from Europe and the United States. Many of them stay on to tour the surrounding Murchison Falls National Park, the biggest in Uganda and one of the best-stocked in East Africa. Two years ago all this was threatened when the then President, Dr. Milton Obote, announced his government's decision to go ahead with plans to build a hydro-electric station a mile upstream of the falls. The decision may have been, as Dr. Obote's opponents maintained, partly based on political considerations. The President was himself a northerner, and was keen to bring development to that least industrialized part of Uganda. But, political considerations aside, there was no denying that a new hydro-electric scheme was needed. Estimates at the time suggested that the existing power station at Owen Falls, near Lake Victoria, would be unable to meet peak-period demand by 1973 and normal-period demand by 1975.

Vigorous protests

Conservationists, ecologists, tourist promoters all vigorously protested that no good would come of the project. Economists claimed tourism earnings would be much reduced at a time when the industry was just beginning to develop, while eminent naturalists complained to "The Times" of London that irreparable harm would be done to wildlife. Their arguments were hotly disputed, however, by the state-owned Uganda Electricity Board (UEB), under whose jurisdiction the Murchison Falls scheme fell. If a power station were built near the falls, said the UEB, it would be mainly underground. Furthermore, being well upstream of the falls, it would not be visible to tourists, who normally approach the cataracts from the other direction.

Wildlife affected

Wildlife, the UEB admitted, would be adversely affected during the constructon of the power station, but once this stage was over its presence would go unnoticed. Employees would be housed well outside the park boundaries, and an £85,000 grant would be made to Uganda's Makerere University to give advance warning of any effects the power station might have on the environment. The project did not get off the ground in Dr. Obote's day for lack of funds. It was to cost an estimated £60 million, and while it was planned to be self-financing after the first 100 of its planned 600 megawatts had been commissioned, the capital investment required for this first phase would be not less than £15 to £20 million. If Dr. Obote's government could not find the money, no more could the government of his successor, President Idi Amin. But negotiations with the World Bank and other interested organizations continued, and it was thought certain that eventually the scheme would go ahead.

Not so, however. At the end of September General Amin announced the project was being scrapped. The reason, he said, was that the power station would have ill effects on animal life. Instead, Uganda's second hydro-electric scheme would be sited at Aru Falls, at the junction of the Aswa and Agago rivers, 80 miles to the north-east. Opponents of the Murchison Falls scheme were delighted, and organizations like the World Wildlife Fund and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature applauded General Amin's decision. But the economists, and the UEB in particular, were less happy. They pointed out that Aru Falls were situated in an area remote from major centres. While President Amin spoke of exporting power to Congo-Kinshasa, Sudan and the Central African Republic, there were grave doubts over the capability of Aru Falls to power a medium-sized hydro-electric scheme.

Suitable site

The doubts appear well-founded, and it seems highly unlikely that the Aru Falls scheme will go ahead. But in the meantime the search for a suitable site will have to continue, for Uganda cannot put off much longer the building of a new power station to supply its needs. The UEB has claimed that Murchison Falls are the only cataracts in Uganda capable of powering a station of the optimum size, 600 megawatts, which, it is calculated will be adequated to meet Uganda's needs until the 1990s. Other falls are said to be either too big or too small. The board has also suggested that the building of a power station at Murchison Falls, far from imperilling their existence, may prove their salvation. Unless the flow of water through the gorge is reduced, it has said, the Nile will begin to carve itself a new and easier route to the sea, leaving Murchison high and dry. But for all that, it seems most probable that a series of smaller hydro-electric stations will be built at some of the smaller falls. The conservationists, it seems, have had their first major victory anywhere in the African continent.

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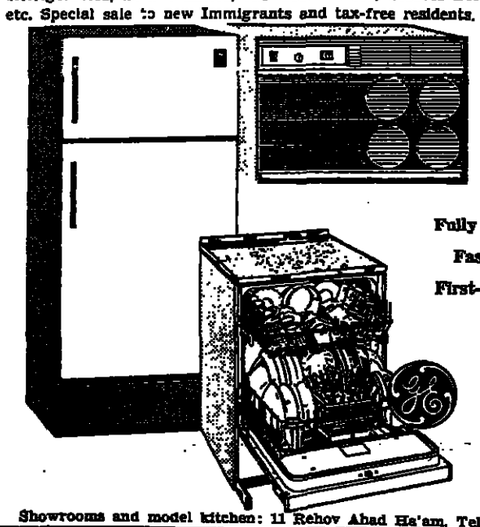

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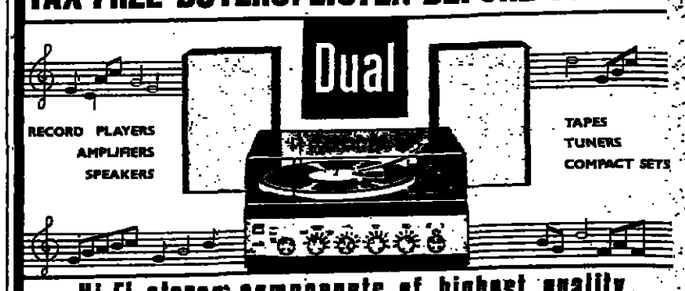

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From the latest Spring/Summer '72 collections shown by Israeli manufacturers at the Paris Pret-à-Porter fashion fair last week. From left: Israel Rosen—brightly coloured, geometric patterned printed towelling tunic has wide sleeves, matching turban and loose plain colour pants Next Gottex: Sailor look in halter-neck bikini and high-necked swimsuit, both in bold blue and white stripped Lycra, both with contrast-colour anchor motifs. Then Rikma: Tabard style mini dress with rounded edge slits on each side and matching bloomer pants in coarse cotton with sunburst and butterfly outsize prints.

Beged Or: Chic short-sleeved blazer jacket in brick coloured suede is outlined in matching shiny leather, the same leather being used for the front-pleated skirt.

ISRAEL AT THE PRET-A-PORTER

By Catherine Rosenheimer
Jerusalem Post Fashion Reporter

TEL AVIV. — WORD has not yet reached us from Paris regarding the impact and export orders made by the six Israeli manufacturers who participated in the highly competitive Pret-à-Porter fashion fair — the world's largest — which took place last week.

However, reports Miriam Goren, of *"Davar," pool correspondent for the* event, reactions of journalists and buyers to a preview showing of the Israeli fashions were favourable. The Israel Ambassador to France, Asher Ben-Natan, acted as distinguished host at a cocktail party and fashion show held at his Paris flat a few days before the official opening of the Pret-à-Porter, a promotion designed to ensure that buyers did not overlook the relatively small Israeli pavilion.

The companies participating were Beged Or, Israel Rosen, Rikma, Gottex, Bashan and one brand-new name: Danny Fashions Ltd. The jeans *look predominated the collections of* both Beged Or and Bashan, Beged Or showing lots of well styled young-look denims as well as their renowned leather wear collection. Bashan presented lots of printed and striped denims as well as pants suits featuring blazer jackets and mix-and-match combinations of plain and printed fabric.

Danny Fashions' contribution to the show was a range of lightweight, printed synthetic dresses, many of them maxis. Rosen showed exotically styled and printed towelling outfits, Gottex a huge range of swimwear styles that went from casual sailor-style designs to elegant floral lace bikini and cover-up outfits.

At Rikma the newest look was coarse cotton play outfits and hostess dresses with outsize sun and butterfly prints.

At the time of writing, reports Miriam Goren, it was too early to gauge the reactions of radio and press representatives who attended the preview: they included journalists from top fashion glossies like "Vogue" and "Harper's Bazaar," as well as "Jours de France," "France Soir" and others. In summary, she concludes that while the show included a number of models which might well have been eliminated, it was in general a good representative selection of some of the best products of the Israeli fashion industry, many of which received warm applause.

Shabtai Levy Children's Home expands

By Ya'acov Ardon
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — FOR a child in Haifa, ailing, or deprived, or both, the next best thing after a home of its own has been the Shabtai Levy Children's *Home. Since it was founded during* World War II its name and fame has spread as one of the country's model institutions, thanks largely to the devotion of the staff headed by Hedva Gil'ad and a group of volunteers led by Zippora Laskov.

Through no fault of theirs the home has from the start struggled with the problem of finding space for all the infants, toddlers and older charges, up to school age, that needed care. For some 25 years the staff and the children suffered from the cramped conditions and the hardship that went with them.

At last relief has come. A few *weeks ago work was finished on a* new floor, the lower floors were rebuilt, new equipment was installed, new coats of paint of bright, light colours were on.

Generous donors, mainly from abroad, Jewish and Christian, have donated and collected hundreds of thousands of pounds in recent years. The Variety Club of Israel has pledged IL40,000. In the Canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, the Service Chretien en Israel, on the initiative of the former Swiss Ambassador, Jean de Stutz, has become a permanent and generous supporter. The Welfare Ministry has promised more money.

No homes

The nursing home today cares for 65 children, aged from a few days after birth to two years, most of them from homes broken by parental problems, divorce, disease, accidents, poverty, death. The home keeps 14 children, even of the two-to-six age group because they have no place to go back to. They spend their days together with 70 more fortunate children of the same age in the day nursery.

The running budget of full-time care is borne partly by the Welfare Ministry, partly by the committee's annual fund-raising drive, through such efforts as a ball, a bazaar, a drawing for prizes and the like. "We couldn't expand without the help of our friends and wellwishers abroad. I sincerely wish we would find enough generous people at home to match their help," says Mrs. Anne Kleeberg, one of the volunteer workers. At the opening function last week, two of the main donors from *abroad were present, both of them* refugee children from Nazi Germany whose parents perished during the war. "I grew up in a home like this. In donating to the Shabtai Levy Home I'm repaying my debt to society," one of them explained his gift.

But financing the upkeep is only one problem. Each infant, each baby, each older child is a separate problem. The home's experienced staff has been trying, on the whole with success, to replace for some of the children the parental love they missed, the essential emotional vitamin we need to grow up into balanced, sociable people.

Foster mothers

"The best way to provide that vitamin is through foster mothers. We need mature, motherly types of women who have the time, the will and love to spare to come to the home three times a week to visit, talk and play with their wards," says Hedva Gil'ad, who has run the home since it was founded.

The Shabtai Levy Home was founded during the world war to take care during the day of the small children of the Jewish volunteers who served in the British Army, mainly in the Jewish Brigade. Their wives had to go out to work to supplement the small pay of the British soldier, and the home's day nursery came to their aid. As time went on the home accepted children of soldiers who fell in action.

Some infants arrive there straight from the maternity ward, without the round-about way of a so-called home, not even of an address. Others have arrived after suffering from problem parents, glad to land in the warmer, more cheerful, securer environment of the home, the company of other children and a staff. "It's a revelation to see how their frozen souls thaw," one of the nurses said.

Eight hundred children, along with the donors, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Shiffman, and many distinguished guests, watch as their classmates perform a welcoming dance at the dedication of the Moses and Sara Shiffman Comprehensive School in Tirat Carmel last week. (Berger photo)

New school in Tirat Carmel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIRAT CARMEL. — THE town was beflagged, public traffic was diverted, and all pupils had a day off last Monday, for the dedication of the comprehensive high school here, architecturally among the country's finest schoolhouses. Its construction, completed last year, was made possible by a $500,000 gift of Mr. Avraham Shiffman, a retired businessman of Detroit, to the Israel Education Fund of the U.J.A. Through the Ministry of Education the donation was channelled to this town of over 17,000, a twenty-minute drive from the centre of Haifa, inhabited mainly by people who arrived in the country since 1948.

The school was named for the donors' parents, Moses and Sara Shiffman. Deputy Minister of Education Avner Shaki, District Representative Dr. Naftali Eilati, Local Council Chairman Elias Carmel, Education Fund Director in Israel Eliezer Shavit all paid tribute to the Shiffman's generosity. A grateful mother of a pupil walked up to him and handed him a bouquet and, as she could not speak to him in English, let her face express the population's gratitude and shook his hand. Mr. and Mrs. Shiffman were moved.

The school's 800 pupils attend classes in general studies and vocational courses — the boys in electrical and metal work, the girls—clerical, home economics and textile work. Among the pupils are 16 recent arrivals from Soviet Russia and two from France. There are supplementary courses for them and for those local children who need them.

Parts of the schoolhouse were built in 1935 when Tireh was an Arab village with a long record of anti-Jewish violence, by the Mandatory Government (from tax revenue provided mainly by the Jews). The handsome arcaded front of the building, clearly visible from the highway and from train windows, was preserved in the second story. Architects Dan and Ilana Elrod of Tel Aviv were given a round of applause for their work by the audience, mainly the school's own pupils. Altogether IL2.5 million were spent on the new facilities.

Most of the morning the town was subjected to a strict security regime. Roads leading into the main street were blocked off and bus and taxi traffic was diverted, compelling old and young to walk long distances along the main road. Haga men were posted every 20 metres on both sides. The school, where the guests were gathered, among them a delegation of distinguished U.J.A. visitors headed by Chairman Paul Zuckerman, lies on a hilltop outside the town.

WEE WOMEN

"Do you have a welcome mat that says 'Wipe Your Feet?"

Insects killed before jets airborne

By Max Wilde

GENEVA (FWF). — AT "blocks away" — as the giant jet airliner taxis to its take-off grid — two stewardesses parade the aisles between passengers spraying them from metal canisters. This is not a method of detecting potential hijackers, but a means of destroying another hazard — disease carrying insects. The canisters dispense insecticide sprays, selected after recent worldwide trials at the request of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) under the guidance of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The recommendations from the trials have been circulated to the world's airlines. They stress the importance of safeguarding health in countries around the world by stopping the spread of disease-carrying insects through the medium of today's extensive air travel. The most mendation may seen a retrogression. If it carries malaria, it may introduce the disease into areas where it has never existed, or where it has already been eradicated. Yellow fever, present in Latin America and Africa, does not exist in Asia, although the mosquito carrier, *Aedes aegypti*, is there. A single bite from an infected mosquito in India could lead to great devastation. Other mosquitoes carry filariasis (a worm infestation leading to elephantiasis) or haemorrhagic fever.

First sight

At first sight, the WHO recommendation may seem a retrogression. Seasoned air travellers remember how, some 20 years ago, aircraft arriving at airports in sub-tropical or tropical countries, were often invaded by zealous sanitary inspectors spraying clouds of choking and evil smelling insecticides, while the passengers had to remain helplessly in their seats. This practice, not very efficient in any case, was ultimately abandoned and replaced by residual (long-lasting) insecticides. These included the permanent application of *dichlorvos*, which gives off a gas lethal to insects but, as was subsequently discovered, is also unwholesome to passengers.

The 1970 World Health Assembly adopted a resolution recommending the "disinfection of passenger cabins at 'blocks away' with single use (one-shot) aerosol dispensers." The 1971 WHO worldwide disinfection trials were then carried out with the cooperation of IATA, the governments of Britain, Switzerland, Italy, India, Thailand, the Philippines, Japan and the U.S., as well as Trans World Airlines, Swissair, Air India, Scandinavian Air System, the Philippine Air Lines and the Japan Air Lines. The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine also took part, as well as health institutions in the U.S., Italy, the Philippines and Japan.

Strictly scientific

In sharp contrast to the haphazard hit-or-miss spraying operations *of 20 years ago, the trials were* carried out on strict scientific lines over 13 regularly scheduled commercial passenger routes in temperate zones (Washington to London, London to Geneva); sub-tropical zones (Rome to Beirut); and tropical zones (Bangkok to Manila, and Tokyo to Honolulu) with new and greatly improved insecticidal aerosols, containing neither DDT nor kerosene as a solvent. On each flight cages with insects were placed throughout the passenger area of the aircraft at high, medium and low levels. Special efforts were *made to choose locations where live* mosquitoes are usually found in aircraft, i.e. under seats, in overhead racks, in galleys and in bookshelves. At least one cage of each species of the test mosquitoes was placed in a plastic bag which was then sealed and used as a control.

The "blocks away" method was finally chosen because: (1) the circulation of air in the cabin at that time is at a minimum but sufficient to properly disperse the aerosols; (2) the aisles are free of passengers; (3) no food is being served; (4) the stewardesses have a free period; and (5) the approximate ten-minute taxiing time permits the insecticidal aerosol to remain suspended in the cabin for a maximum period before the air conditioning system starts to work.

Sabotage of women's emancipation in China

By Alan Castro
HONG KONG (ANS). — MALE "sabotage" of women's emancipation in China has been condemned in a provincial radio commentary, which calls for "resolute action" against the saboteurs.

This public criticism makes clear that although great strides have been made towards the total emancipation *of women, there remain* pockets of male resistance to the idea of equality of the sexes.

In Hunan Province the problem seems to be more serious than elsewhere. A Radio Hunan broadcast recently indicated that at the cadre level of leadership, obstacles had been put in the way of women's progress.

The broadcast was commenting on the report of a party committee "writing group," stressing the importance of women in "revolutionary movements." The report noted that "old customs and traditions" *unfavourable* to women still existed and urged a "resolute struggle" against them.

The Hunan broadcast, echoing these sentiments, said: "A woman is capable of doing what a man can do. A woman's work is vital to the country's progress. Sabotage activities against women and their work must be dealt a resolute blow."

The broadcast, quoting the report's comments, revealed that there were people who held the view that women should not take part in political and revolutionary movements. "On the contrary, women should be emancipated from mere house-keeping chores and encouraged to join in revolutionary movements and activities."

The men of Kwangtung Province also, it seems, are reluctant to concede women's equality. In a province known to be slow to reform "old ways and habits," the Cantonese have been lagging behind in the national programme of rapid emancipation of women in all spheres of the country's life and activities.

A Kwagtung provincial radio last week announced that firm action was being taken to advance the women's cause. The broadcast said that in Hsin Hing county, "a series of effective measures has been taken to develop the role of women in the training of cadres."

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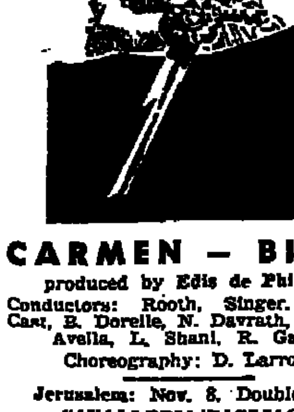

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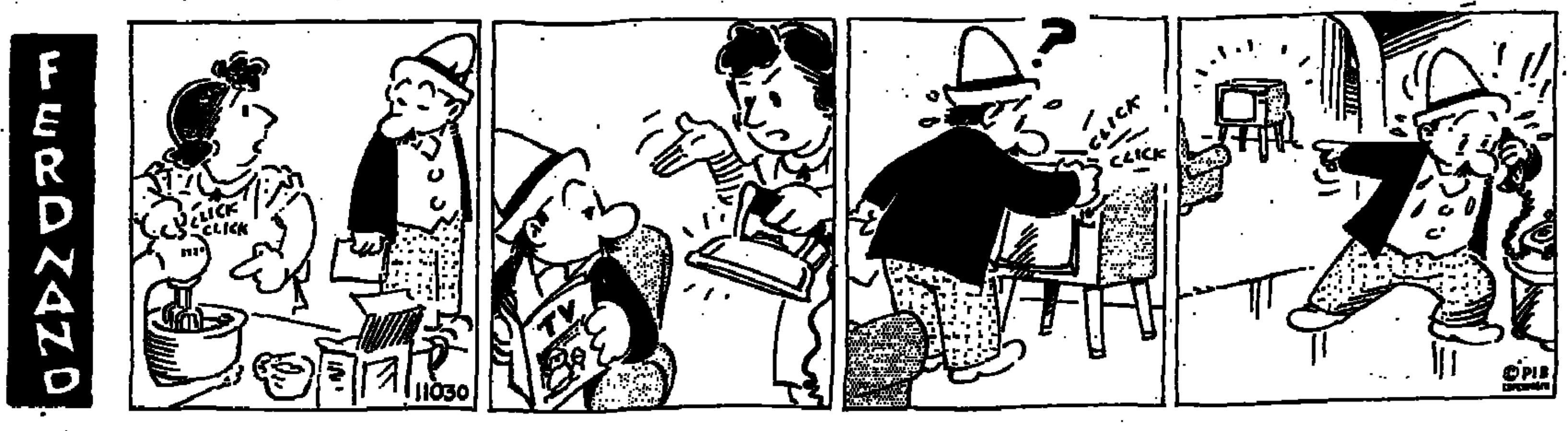

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FRIDAY'S PRESS

JERUSALEM

Comment is devoted to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant's decision to form a committee to investigate the situation in East Jerusalem. The two papers dealing with the subject remark that, concomitant with the Government's resolution at the time not to enter into discussion with any political factor on the future of Jerusalem, Israel cannot but give a negative reply to U Thant's note concerning dispatch of the mission.

Ha'aretz (non-party) adds that, "The committee's appointed members — the representatives of Italy, Argentina and Sierra Leone — are to be commended for their common sense in making their mission conditional upon the Israel Government's acceptance. Hopefully, the Government's refusal will not be construed as a hostile act directed against them. The three are considered friendly to Israel — but the principle of Jerusalem's unification under Israeli sovereignty must be preferred to other considerations." The paper then sounds a note of caution. "The Government's refusal does not spell the end of the struggle of attrition over the fate of Jerusalem. The world will not agree to sovereignty over Jerusalem devolving upon Israel by default."

Omer (Histadrut) stresses that, "The only issue open to dispute is the internal one over the manner of building in Jerusalem, and not the actual building in both parts of the City. Israel takes pride in the fact that she is building — and will go on building — houses to live in in Jerusalem.

SOVIET HYPOCRISY

Hatzofe (National Religious), takes issue with Leonid Brezhnev's statement in Paris "that Israel was poisoning the atmosphere in the Mediterranean region, and that if it were not for Israel the region would have been a sea of peace and tranquility." It comments that "the Soviet intrusion into the Middle East, and an abundance of sophisticated arms, of advisers and of pilots — these are the inspiration of tranquility and prosperity for the peoples of the region *a la* Brezhnev, with Israel disrupting this plan. Brezhnev's hypocrisy is astounding."

Lod flights

SUNDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 376, from Bucharest, 0250; TWA 845, from Bangkok and Bombay, 0600; Alitalia 738, from Rome, 1155; Swissair 332, from Zurich, 1235; CP 162, from Montreal, Amsterdam and Rome, 1325; TWA 844, from New York, Rome and Athens, 1355; El Al 06, from London, 1430; TWA 888, from New York, 1510; TWA 600, from Los Angeles, New York, Frankfurt and Athens, 1520; Lufthansa 634, from Frankfurt and Munich, 1530; El Al 400, from New York, 1540; El Al 412, from Zurich, 1555; BOAC 310, from London, 1605; El Al 314 from Nicosia, 1610; SAS 853, from Copenhagen, 1620; Air France 136, from Paris, 1630; El Al 418, from Paris, 1645; TWA 806, from Chicago, New York and Paris, 1645; Air France 196, from Paris and Rome, 1645; THY 996, from Istanbul, 1700; TWA 810, from Washington, Boston, Paris, Rome and Athens, 1710; Swissair 338, from Zurich and Geneva, 1855; Cyprair 302, from Nicosia, 1900; BEA 482, from London, 1910; Air France 184, from Paris and Nice, 2140; BOAC 724, from London and Zurich, 2310.

DEPARTURES: El Al 811, to Paris and New York, 0230; TWA 811, to Athens, Rome, Paris, Boston and Washington, 0600; TWA 303, to Paris, New York and San Francisco, 0635; El Al 417, to Paris, 0645; El Al 213, to Rome and New York, 0700; El Al 411, to Zurich, 0710; Swissair 331, to Zurich, 0725; El Al 211, to Paris and New York, 0755; TWA 845, to Athens, Rome, New York and Los Angeles, 0800; Olympic 302, to Athens, 0800; El Al 415, to London, 0815; El Al 319, to Amsterdam and Montreal, 0830; Air France 131, to Rome and Paris, 08'0; Austrian 712, to Vienna, 0850; TWA 881, to Athens and New York, 0910; BEA 483, to London, 0930; BOAC 309, to London, 0945; El Al 15, to London and New York, 1000; TWA 807, to Paris, New York and Chicago, 1045; Alitalia 739, to Rome, 1245; El Al 313, to Nicosia, 1300; Swissair 333, to Geneva and Zurich, 1335; TWA 844, to Bombay and Bangkok, 1455; CP 163, to Rome, Amsterdam and Montreal, 1455; Lufthansa 637, to Munich and Frankfurt, 1620; El Al 113, to Johannesburg, 1630; BOAC 311, to London, 1700; Air France 137, to Paris, 1730; SAS 854, to Copenhagen, 1730; Air France 196, to Teheran, Bombay, Bangkok and Tokyo, 1735; THY 997, to Istanbul, 1740; El Al 413, to Rome, 1800; Cyprair 303, to Nicosia, 1940; El Al 111, to Teheran, 2330; BOAC 724, to Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Singapore and Sydney, 2355.

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Free tours for planters to the Hills of Judea leave every Monday and Wednesday from Jerusalem and every Tuesday from Tel Aviv. For details and registration please call Visitors Department. Keren Kayemet Le-Israel (Jewish National Fund), in Jerusalem — Rehov King George, Corner Rehov Keren Kayemet. Tel. 36261; in Tel Aviv — 96 Rehov Hayarkon, opp. Dan Hotel. Tel. 234449.

JERUSALEM

• **Israel Museum:**— Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Tues. Shrine of the Book, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.; Tuesday, Museum, 4 p.m.-10 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

• **Conducted Tours:**—
HADASSAH TOURS
1) Morning Tour (except Saturdays and Holidays) of all Hadassah projects in Jerusalem starts at 8.30 a.m. from Strauss Health Centre, 24 Rehov Strauss, IL8.40 or $2 per person towards transportation and refreshments.
2) Medical Centre only, includes visit to Chagall windows, exclusive Audio-Visual Presentation of the "Hadassah Story" at 9.30 a.m., 11 a.m., 12.15 p.m. and 3 p.m., Kennedy Tourist and Information Centre, Medical Centre, No charge. Bus 19 and 27. For further information: Tel. 36333, Jerusalem.
Hebrew University, Conducted tours in and eve of holidays in the Citadel (David's Tower) near Jaffa Gate. 7.30 English, weekdays at 9 and 11 a.m., starting from the lobby of the Administration Building and at 9.30 a.m. from the Truman Research Institute at the Mount Scopus campus.
Boys' Town, Jerusalem (Kiryat Noar) Bayit Vegan, Daily tours (except Shabbat). Tel. 32212.

• **New Israel Films:**— Latest Israel Films screened weekdays at 12 noon at Keren Hayesod Hall, Jewish Agency Building, Jerusalem. Admission free.

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller Wood, Romema, Tel. 25820, 7.30 a.m.—6.30 p.m.
"A Stone in David's Tower" — Sound and Light show in Jerusalem, Text: Yehuda Haezrahi. Directed by Pierre Arnaud and Arnon Adar. Music: Noam Sheriff. Every evening except Friday p.m. in Hebrew; 8.45 p.m. in English; 10 p.m. added show in English on Mon., Tues., Wed., and Sat. evenings; 10 p.m. in French, on Sun. and Thurs. evenings only. Tickets: Jerusalem agencies and Citadel evening box office. Please come dressed warmly.

TEL AVIV

THE TEL AVIV MUSEUM, Sderot Shaul Hamelech: NEW EXHIBITIONS: Post-Cubism, Surrealism and Abstract Art (from the S. and I. Ulman collections, Weizmann Institute, Rehovot and from the Museum collections) — Zacks Hall. Impressionism, Expressionism, and Ecole de Paris (from the Museum Collections) — Jaglom Hall. OTHER EXHIBITIONS: Israeli painting and sculpture — Meyerhoff Hall: Art and Science from the Museum collections — Haft Hall: Films on "Art and Science," at the Molly Kauffman lecture hall 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Visiting Hours: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10-1, 4-8; Tues. 10-1, 4-10, Sat. 7-11 p.m. Free Guided Tours (English) at 11 a.m.

Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Rehov Tarsat. New Exhibition. Mordechai Levanon, 1901-1968.
Hours: Weekdays: 10. a.m.-1 p.m., 4-7 p.m.; Friday: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Saturday: 7-11 p.m.

Museum Ha'aretz: Ramat Aviv (1) Glass Museum; (2) Kadmon Numismatic Museum; (3) Ceramics Museum; (4) Museum of Ethnography and Folklore; (5) Museum of Science and Technology; (6) Tel Quasile Excavation: Wed.—10 a.m.-8 p.m. Sun., Mon., Tues., Thurs. 10 a.m. — 5 p.m. Fri. 10 a.m. — 1 p.m. Sat. — 10 a.m. — 2 p.m. 26 Rehov Bialik: (7) Museum for the History of Tel Aviv: Thurs. — 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Fri. — 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Sat. — closed. 10 Mifratz Shlomo, Yafo: (9) Museum of Antiquities of Tel Aviv-Yafo: Sun., Mon., Tues. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Fri. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. (9) Museum of Antiquities of Tel Aviv-Yafo: Sun., Mon., Tues. 10 a.m. — 2 p.m, Fri. 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.

• **Tel Aviv University:**— Free conducted tours in English of RAMAT AVIV CAMPUS daily (except Saturday). Assembly point at University 10.30 a.m. Public Relations Dept. Transportation by public buses 25, 26, 79, 80. Free transportation — on Mondays and Wednesdays — from hotels: 9.40 a.m. — Tadmor, Sharon, Accadia, Validor, Samuel, Astor, Dan, Park, Deborah, Adiv, 10 a.m. — Sheraton, Hilton, Ramat Aviv, Ami Shalom, Bazel. For further details, Tel. 416111. Public Relations Dept.
Bar-Ilan University: Daily. For free transportation please call Public Relations, Tel. 752103.
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ORT ISRAEL; for visits, please contact: ORT Tel Aviv, Tel. 763291/2; ORT Jerusalem, Tel. 333675; ORT Haifa, Tel. 94027; ORT Netanya, Tel. 22922.
National Religious Women's Organization: Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi Women in Israel, 166 Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv. Call — Tel Aviv, 444151, 788942; Jerusalem, 30620 and 35282.
Moetzet Hapoalot — Pioneer Women: daily tours Sunday through Thursday 9 a.m., from Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlozorov, Tel Aviv. Reservations, Tel. 261111.
Wizo Tourist Club, 116 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 232939, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
Mizrahi Women's Organisations of America and Canada, 16, 18 Rehov Dov Hos, Tel Aviv, call Tel. 220187, 248106; Jerusalem, 23646, 521606, 27456 (answering service); Haifa, 64828; Beersheba, 3171.
Women's League for Israel, 37 King George, Tel Aviv. Conducted tours of the Homes please call: Tel Aviv — 249189, Jerusalem — 39640, Haifa — 83776, Netanya — 23564.
Restaurant At The Top Bait America, 33 Sderot Shaul Hamelech, Tel. 253022. Business Lunches; private rooms. Open all week, including Saturday for lunch and supper. Parking.
Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 56039.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:**— Artists' House, 24 Sderot U.N.O., one-man show, G. Gonen. Paintings from different periods. Open daily, 10-1, 4-7, except Friday, Saturday, 10-2.
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya office, 209 Rehov Hameginim, Tel. 2461, 64876.
At "Wizo" Bazaar today, at 4 p.m., Members Assembly — Cosmetics and Beauty Care Show by "Revlon" Co., 8 p.m., Fashion Show — Autumn — Winter 1972.

REHOVOT

Weizmann Institute of Science, conducted tours, Sun. to Thurs. 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.; Fri., 10.30 a.m. only; starting from the lobby of the Charles Clore International House.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM
(4.00 — 7.00 — 9.00)

ARNON: Chariots of the Gods; CHEN: The Deserter; EDEN: Romance of a Horse Thief; EDISON: Jarim Kalan Saadeh; JERUSALEM: Elvira Madigan; HABIRAH: Jane Eyre; ORION: Vanishing Point; ORNA: Von Ryan's Express, 4.00, 6.45, 9.00; RON: The Baby Maker; SEMADAR: The Damned, 7.00, 9.15.

TEL AVIV
(4.30 — 7.15 — 9.30)

ALLENBY: The Villain; ARMON DAVID: The Bird With the Crystal Plumage; BEN YEHUDA: Fools' Parade; CHEN: The Beguiled; CINERAMA: Get Carter! 7.15, 9.30; EDEN: Maharaja, 4.00, 7.00, 9.00; ESTHER: Violent City; GAT: Joe; GORDON: Mourir d'aimer; HOD: Max et les ferrailleurs; MAXIM: When Hell Broke Loose; MOGRABI: Queimada; OPHIR: Romance of a Horse Thief; ORION: The Statue; PARIS: Out of It; PEER: Little Big Man, 7.15, 9.30; RAMAT AVIV: Fishke in the Army. 7.15, 9.30; SHDEROTH: I Never Sang for My Father; STUDIO: McCabe and Mrs. Miller; TCHELET: M.A.S.H. 5.00, 7.30, 9.30; TEL AVIV: Gimme Shelter; ZAFON: Sweet Confession; ZAMIR: Flare Up 5.30, 7.30, 9.30;

PETAH TIKVA

SHALOM: When Hell Broke Loose, 3.30, 7.00, 9.15.

RAMAT GAN
(7.15 — 9.30)

ARMON: Pursuit of Happiness; HADAR: Mourir d'aimer; CASIS: The Boatniks 4.00, 7.15, 9.30; ORDEA: Taking Off; RAMA: Hell Commandoes; RAMAT GAN: Summer of '42.

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: The Bird With the Crystal Plumage; ARMON: Taking Off; ATZMON: Violent City; BEIT ROTHSCHILD: Satyricon; CHEN: Hornet's Nest; MAY: And Soon the Darkness; MIRON: This Man Can't Die; MORIAH: Le conde; ORAH: Making It; ORION: A Sword for Brando; ORLY: Les novices; PEER: Doctors' Wives; RON: Little Big Man; SHAVIT: Ryan's Daughter 5.00, 8.30.

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(exc. Tuesday and Friday).

Sunday, October 31
5.00 p.m. BRIDGE
9.00 p.m. FOLK DANCING with Reuven

Monday, November 1
7.45 p.m. BIBLE STUDY with Zalman Lison

Tuesday, November 2
4.00 p.m. AACI SENIORS TEA SOCIAL
8.30 p.m. IRGUN OLEH HOLLAND MEETING
8.30 p.m. JEWISH HISTORY with Rev. Joseph Halpern

Wednesday, November 3
11.00 a.m. BIBLE STUDY with Jacob Felton
8.30 p.m. TALMUD with Rabbi Stanley Gold
8.30 p.m. FRENCH YIDDISH CIRCLE
9.00 p.m. YOUTH SOCIAL Basement

Thursday, November 4
5.00 p.m. BRIDGE
8.30 p.m. SETTLING IN ISRAEL (Panel of experts: in cooperation with Tour Ve'aleh

Saturday, November 6
8.30 p.m. YOUNG ADULTS SOCIAL with professional band (admission limited)

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Sunday, October 31
8.15 p.m. BIBLE CLASS
9.00 p.m. INTERNATIONAL FOLK DANCING
★ ★ ★
Monday, November 3
8.30 p.m. H.O.B.-BALFOUR DAY CELEBRATION
Meeting of veteran residents and New Olim.
Film and Sing Song
★ ★ ★
Wednesday, November 3
9.00 p.m. ISRAEL FOLK DANCING
★ ★ ★
Thursday, November 4
ARABIC
6.00 p.m. BEGINNERS (First Lesson)
7.30 p.m. INTERMEDIATES
8.00 p.m. BRIDGE NIGHT
8.30 p.m. PLAYREADING
★ ★ ★
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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
356, 340.5, and 221 M.

News: 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 and 12.00 p.m.

SECOND PROGRAMME
457 and 428 M.

News: 6.02, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 and 12.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 p.m. and 1.00 a.m.

FIRST PROGRAMME

11.03 a.m. Opening. 11.18 Programmes for schools. 11.41 Song and Melody. 12.15 Programmes for schools. 12.35 Close Down. 1.58 p.m. Opening. 2.10 Mother and Child. 3.05 Folklore in Sound: Folklore from the Balkans. 3.55 Missing Relatives Column. 4.04 "Building our own Instruments" — a programme produced by Hedva Szold. 4.35 Literature for High School Students. 4.55 Book Review. 5.04 Announcements. 5.05 "Music for Sunday"; a special programme for Christian communities: Bruckner: Missa in E-minor (Soloists, Choir and The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Karl Forester). 5.55 Announcements. 6.07 "About People and Numbers." 6.25 "About Work and Workers." 6.55 For the Farmer. 7.00 "This Day" — People and Events in the News. 7.30 "A Bit of Music." 7.50 Bible Reading. Shoftim, chaps. 17 & 18. 8.09 Announcements. 8.10 Cinema Reviews. 8.45 "From the Concert Hall": The Israel Chamber Ensemble conducted by Gary Bertini — Soloist: Teresa Stich-Randal — Soprano — Handel: "Water Music" Suite; Webern: Symphony opus 21; Mozart: Aria Concertante; Britten: Variations on a Theme by Frank Bridge. 10.04 Tonight's Programme. 10.05 "Curtain Up." 11.13 "Eine kleine Nachtmusik" — French Composers — Honegger: "Pastorale d'été"; Milhaud: Suite for Mouth Organ (Soloist: Larry Adler); Lalo: Scherzo for Orchestra (Conductor: Ernest Ansermet); Ravel: Rigaudon from "Le Tombeau de Couperin"; Debussy: "Nuages" and "Fetes" from "Nocturnes" (Conductor: Guido Cantelli). 12.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
Commercial Programme

6.00 a.m. Religious Service. 6.10 Exercises. 6.20 Musical Clock. 6.56 Programme Announcements. 7.05 Press Review. 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.55 "Green Light." 8.10 "Good Morning." 8.55 "From A to Z." 9.05 "Good Morning" (cont.). 9.49 The Small Ad. Corner. 10.05 Housewife's Corner. 12.07 Programme for the Worker and the Employer. 12.30 "At Midday" — News and Music. 2.10 Where to go and light music. 2.35 "This is Rivka Michaeli." 3.30 "On One Foot." 3.35 "This is Rivka Michaeli." 4.05 Foreign Hit Parade and New Song Corner. 4.30 Shmuel Rosen's Quiz. 4.55 Hit Parade (cont.). 6.40 Today's Sport Corner. 4.49 Small Ad. Corner. 6.59 Close Down.

9.05 p.m. "Profile" — Matti Meged's story. 9.45 Light Music. 10.04 Renewed Interview — with Doris Day.

Arabic Programme: 6.30 p.m. Sami and Sussu. 7.00 News. 7.15 Projector. Hebrew Programme: 7.30 p.m. "Bewitched." 8.00 Mabat. 8.30 Moked. 9.05 The Storefront Lawyers. 9.5 News. 10.00 Service Broadcast. 11.05 Old Favourites. 12.05 Music with a light flavour." 1.05 a.m. Close Down.

ISRAEL TELEVISION SERVICE

INSTRUCTIONAL TV: 8.30 English 5. 9.05 English 6. 10.00 Algebra 9. 10.25 Science 6. 11.25 Geometry 5. 12.00 English 10. 12.30 Arithmetic 6. 4.30 English 8. 4.46 Page from a Book. 4.57 Know your country. 5.03 Algebra 10. 5.34 Let's Learn English (U.S.I.S.) — Lesson 1, part 3. Children's Programme (Hebrew): 6.00 p.m. The Pogels. 6.12 "Faster, Higher and Stronger" — Sports for youth.

FOURTH PROGRAMME
497, 443 and 292 M.

News in English: 7.00 a.m., 1.30 and 8.30 p.m. News in French: 7.15 a.m., 2.00 and 8.45 p.m.

Arabic Programme: 5.58-7.00 a.m. 7.30-9.00 a.m., 10.58 a.m.-1.30 p.m., 2.30-8.30 p.m.; 9.00 p.m.-12.05 a.m.

ENGLISH PROGRAMME
(497 292, 4,43 and 42 M.: 737, 1025, 677, 7189 kHz)

7.00 a.m. News and Israel Press Review. 1.30 pm. Jerusalem Calling—News and Sound Pictures of Life in Israel. 8.30 Newsweek — News and Newsreel.

IMMIGRANT'S HOUR

7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew: "What's New"; Hebrew for beginners. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Ladino. 8.15 Mograbi. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Russian. 9.00 Close Down.

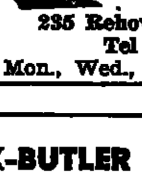
ARMY PROGRAMME
216, 225 and 235 M.

11.00 a.m. Request Programme. 11.15 From the Italian Hit Parade. 11.30 When I was a soldier. 11.40 Requests (cont.). 12.00 News. 12.05 Requests (cont.). 12.30 Haim Guri's Corner. 12.35 Requests (cont.). 1.00 News. 1.05 Hebrew Songs — Requests. 1.30 Sports Corner. 1.35 Requests (con.). 1.55 Announcements for Soldiers. 2.00 News. 2.05 Personal Announcements. 2.10 Close Down.

2.57 p.m. Opening. 3.00 News. 3.05 "Please Call" — with Edna Shavit. 4.00 News. 4.05 "Please Call" (cont.). 5.00 News. 5.05 Requests. 5.40 Zahal's Diary. 6.00 News. 6.05 Haim Guri interviews Kadish Luz. 7.00 News. 7.05 Hebrew Hit Parade. 8.00 News. 8.05 Hebrew Hit Parade (cont.). 8.40 New Songs for the Hit Parade. 9.00 News. 9.05 Humour and Satire — ed. by Dan Almagor (repeat). 10.00 News. 10.05 "Tonight" — with Ram Evron. 11.00 News. 11.05 "Tonight" (cont.). 12.00 News. 12.05 Close Down.

JERUSALEM CALLING
292, 407 and 443 Metres
(677, 727 and 1025 kHz.)
1.30-2 p.m.
English Programme

The Israel National Opera
HAIFA
Today, October 31
L'ELISIER D'AMORE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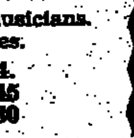
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IMMIGRANT ARTISTS' WORKSHOP
A number of places remain in a
Speech and phonetics group for actors
New immigrants who have finished ulpan are invited to come to a meeting at the Tzavta Club, 11 Rehov Mapu, Tel Aviv on Monday, November 1, 1971, from 10.00 a.m.-2.00 p.m.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
The Institute of Life Sciences
announces that
Prof. H. Roman, of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
will deliver the first
Prof. Elisabeth Goldschmidt Memorial Lecture
on Genetic Recombination in a Simple Eucaryotic Organism
tomorrow (Monday, November 1, 1971) at 8.30 p.m.,
in the Israel Academy of Sciences,
43 Rehov Jabotinsky, Jerusalem.
Those who cherish her memory are cordially invited to attend.

Brinks staffer, girl friend held in company murder

TEL AVIV. — Amos Orian, a 24-year-old Brinks employee, was remanded here on Friday for 15 days on suspicion of killing a company guard in an attempted robbery last Wednesday night. Also remanded, for 10 days, was Sarah Danoch, 23, who is suspected of complicity in the crime.

Pakad Eliahu Lavi, of the C.I.D., told Magistrate's Court Judge Edna Shatsky that Orian was identified by eye-witnesses as the man who fled the company's operations room in the basement of Shalom Tower after the shooting.

Pakad Lavi said that when the police wished to examine the clothes Orian was wearing the day of the murder, he told them they had been "lost." Orian, who started working at Brinks only a little over two weeks ago, reportedly appeared nervous and distraught when he turned up for work the morning after the shooting.

The police officer stressed that the killer must have been known to the guard, Dov Livni; otherwise he would not have admitted him to the operations room. The killer must also have been familiar with the work schedule and known that Livni would be alone at that hour, before the rest of the night crew reported to work.

The police concluded, therefore, that the culprit was probably a Brinks employee, and all the clues pointed to Orian. According to the police, Orian was thwarted by Livni in his attempt to rob the safe and he then shot Livni. When he fled, he allegedly made a beeline for his girl friend's flat pausing to hide his pistol on the roof-top of a nearby house.

His girl friend, Sarah Danoch, allegedly helped him dispose of his clothes.

"Itim" reports that Sarah Danoch was once married to Oded Kaplitzky, the victim of an underworld slaying last summer.

Denying all connection with the crime, Orian told the court that he had spent the entire evening in Sarah Danoch's flat. He claimed that, had he wanted to commit the robbery, he could have done a "smoother" job by giving the necessary information to professional criminals. He protested that the police had not allowed him to meet with a lawyer.

Sarah Danoch also denied all connection with the crime.

It is reported that the police will give the suspects the option of taking a lie detector test. *(Itim)*

Grenade causes slight damage in Hatikva Quarter

TEL AVIV. — An unknown person threw a hand-grenade onto the balcony of a private flat in the Hatikva Quarter here early Friday morning. The grenade exploded, causing some damage to the exterior of the building, but nobody was hurt.

Police believe the incident was part of an underworld vendetta. *(Itim)*

Mrs. Elaine Siris, the New York philanthropist who has just donated $100,000 for the building of three kindergartens in Jerusalem, at the new Mekor Baruch kindergarten in the Capital on Friday. The kindergarten, which was officially opened on Friday, will have place for 70-80 children from the area. (Barzilay photo)

Allon: No Canal talks under arms embargo

TEL AVIV. — Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon declared yesterday that Israel would not be prepared to participate in negotiations for a partial agreement to reopen the Suez Canal while under an arms embargo.

"The U.S. should make no mistake: under an embargo we shall not agree to negotiate," Mr. Allon said.

He stressed that uninterrupted arms supplies, according to Israel's security requirements, were an essential condition for any political progress to be made.

In an Israel Radio interview Mr. Allon added, however, that even if the U.S. renewed its supply of Phantom jet fighter-bombers to Israel, this would not be enough to persuade Israel to agree to the six points outlined by U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers as a basis for an interim agreement.

The Deputy Premier said the U.S. had made it clear at the outset that, when it undertook to help seek an agreement to reopen the Suez Canal, it would not take sides in the argument.

"To our great surprise, the State Department has adopted a stand of its own," Mr. Allon said. This made necessary further discussions and clarifications, he said.

Mr. Allon said he believed the time was approaching when Egypt, too, would realize that there was no alternative to direct negotiations — either open or secret, under the auspices of a third party or any other meeting of responsible representatives. Mr. Allon said he felt certain that such direct contacts would produce quicker results than the good offices of outside forces — "whose good offices are not always so very good," even if they are provided by powers such as the U.S.

Replying to a question by his interviewer, Mr. Allon said he thought a meeting between President Nixon and Prime Minister Meir would be useful for both parties, if held at the right time. Such a meeting would help clarify matters between Israel and the U.S., he said. *(Reuter, Itim)*

Wage talks begin: 'package deal' under new name?

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — No mention of renewing the "package deal" was made during the wage policy discussions for 1972 and 1973 held on Friday between leaders of the Government and the Histadrut, the Histadrut spokesman announced.

The Government delegation was headed by Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir and included Mr. Moshe Zanbar (Sandberg), Governor of the Bank of Israel. The Histadrut group was headed by Secretary-General Yitzhak Ben-Aharon.

This was the third meeting held to discuss wage policies for the coming two years. A fourth meeting will probably be held within two weeks. The labour contracts for industrial workers expire at the end of December, 1971, and those of service and Government workers at the end of March, 1972.

The discussions ranged over the Government's tax policy, social benefits and price policies. Histadrut circles point out that "there will be plenty of hard bargaining" before the three bodies which determine labour policy, the Government, the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association come to an agreement, and the three main factors — taxes, wages and prices — "are juggled in such a fashion that they form a presentable triangle." It will do no good for wages to go up, if taxes and prices also rise, wiping out the benefits of such higher wages, Histadrut sources said.

Although another "package deal" was not discussed, it was pointed out that the original "package deal" only meant reaching agreement on these three factors, and the next agreement may be a "package deal" under a different name.

Mr. Ben-Aharon will meet sometime this week with a delegation of the Manufacturers Association, probably headed by its President, Mr. Mark Mosevics, to sound out the Association's position on prices.

Suspected terrorist head 'replants' water melon bomb

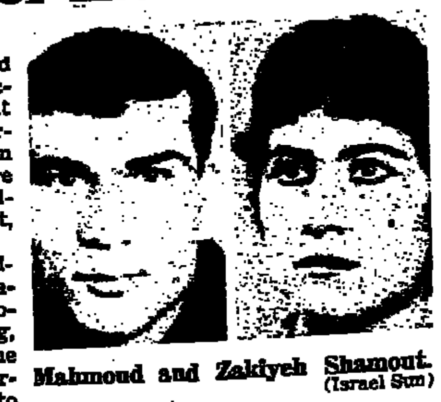
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — The police have detained another dozen suspects in connection with the terrorist network that was uncovered last week. The arrests were made in Nazareth and in Dabouriya village, near Afula. There are now over 25 suspects — including three women — under arrest, and more arrests are expected.

On Friday, the alleged ringleader, Mahmoud Shamout, 32, of Nazareth, and his wife Zakiyeh, a mother of four who is again expecting, reconstructed for the police the planting of the bomb in the watermelon market at the entrance to the Tokyo Circus in downtown Haifa. The bomb, placed on July 24, 1969, inside a melon, did not go off: a Haifa boy stole the lethal watermelon from a vendor's booth, where it had been placed, and inadvertently disconnected the detonator while trying to eat the melon.

The police spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* that each of the two suspects reconstructed the incident independently. They also led the police to the place in Bat Galim where they had allegedly placed the sticks of dynamite in the watermelon.

It was learned that the ring operated in small cells, some of whose members were unknown to one another. They allegedly received their instructions directly from Shamout, but it is not yet known how the Palestine Liberation Front, which controlled the ring, communicated with the ring.



Mahmoud and Zakiyeh Shamout. (Israel Sun)

The security authorities have information on additional acts of sabotage the cell was planning to carry out in the northern area before it was broken up, it is learned.

One member, Ahmed Abdel-Aal, who fled to Syria after allegedly taking part in the blowing up of the Nahariya-Haifa bus a fortnight ago, had crossed the border once before. Three years ago he went to Lebanon, but was returned and served a six-month jail term for illegally leaving the country.

Meanwhile, investigations are continuing into the explosion of a charge of TNT under a truck in Carmiel last Wednesday. Eight of the 14 residents from neighbouring Arab villages who had been held for questioning have now been released.

Killed on the job, widow sues for salary till 2003

TEL AVIV. — The family of a construction worker who was crushed to death in a work accident in Sinai in 1968 are demanding IL250,000 in damages.

The man's widow, Mrs. Aida Kablan, from Beit Janin in the North, on Friday filed a suit with the District Court here against the Mitan haulage company, the Sahar insurance company, three partners of the Arizim company (which has since been dissolved) and the driver of the vehicle which killed her husband, Kamal Fares Kablan, while he was working at the Suez Canal.

In her suit, Mrs. Kablan states that her late husband was the sole support of her four children, her mother and herself. She said that, at the time of his death, at the age of 30, her husband was earning IL40 per day. The demand for IL250,000 was based on calculated earnings plus danger pay and other benefits till the year 2003, when he would have retired.

Kablan, who had been working for the Arizim company for two months at the time of his death, was killed while supervising the unloading of a truck at the Suez Canal in December, 1968. The truck, which was driven by Alihu Yusef Miad Alihu, rolled backwards and caught Kablan under the wheels.

A defence brief has not yet been filed. *(Itim)*

Allon at Avivim memorial: Strong enough to be humane

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — A monument to the Avivim school bus victims who were killed in a terrorist attack on May 22, 1970, was unveiled near the site of the ambush on the Lebanese border by Deputy Premier Yigal Allon on Friday. Eight Avivim children, three adult passengers and the driver were killed in the murderous attack, when terrorists fired bazooka shells at the bus which was taking children to school at nearby Dovev.

The stone monument, put up by the Jewish Agency and the Merom Hagalil Regional Council, is fronted by a wooden plaque, which gives details of the terror attack.

Addressing the gathering at the unveiling ceremony, Mr. Allon said that the gangs from across the border who had murdered the Avivim children could not be considered "guerrilla fighters, or, indeed, fighters at all. They use their arms indiscriminately against men, women and children, and are nothing but murderers."

He praised the residents of the border areas pointing out that by living where they did, they were making their contribution to the integrity of Israel's borders. Turning to the children, he told them that "we shall not emulate the actions of those who murdered your friends. Our cause is just, and we are strong enough to use our arms in a humane fashion."

The O/C Northern Command, Aluf Mordechai Gur, said the area has been relatively calm since the incident. The I.D.F. had taken actions to prevent a recurrence by taking the war deep into the enemy's territory, he added.

Customs men crack down on smuggling by crews

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The customs authorities, apparently goaded by Seamen's Union statements that smuggling by passenger ship crews had developed into "organized crime" unhindered by official measures, cracked down on smuggling activities on Friday.

Shortly after the arrival of the passenger liner m.s. Dan from Europe, customs men and constables of the Coastal Police raided the vessel and carried out a careful search for contraband.

A considerable quantity — mainly articles of clothing valued at IL18,000 — was discovered in several cabins in the crew quarters, a customs collector told *The Post*. He noted that the raiding party found several crew cabins locked: in the presence of a ship's officer, they broke in and discovered the contraband, "in commercial quantities."

A *Post* reporter, who was on the ship at the time, witnessed several minor scuffles between police and crew members at the gangway, as the men came off carrying bundles of untaxed clothing. The customs authorities also appealed to the company, Zim passenger lines, to take measures to prevent the smuggling.

One of the crew members was held for questioning.

Following the raid, the Coastal Police decided to limit issuance of boarding permits on the arrival of the two passenger ships, Dan and Nili. From now on, only one close relative will be allowed on board to welcome each crew member. It is believed that the men's families were often active in helping to get the goods out of the port without customs, usually by wearing several layers of clothing.

Customs man David Dines told *The Post* that the action was not a one-shot operation. In future, a sharp look-out and measures will be taken whenever one of the two ships arrives in the port, he said.

EBAN

(Continued from page one)

rain and to ask ourselves what are the accompanying conditions."

Speaking about the chances for an interim settlement, Mr. Eban said that the gap between the parties has not been narrowed, and the only encouraging feature is that neither party has cut itself off from the idea entirely.

In his view, the entry of China into the United Nations at the start will have a "paralysing" effect on U.N. action. In the Security Council, for instance, he said, up until now it has been difficult enough to get U.S.-Soviet agreement on an issue. Now, he said, China would probably not agree to the common view, and the Council would not be able "to do, or even to say, something significant."

He said it was hoped that in future China would bring about greater prospect of agreement with the other big powers. Israel, he added, will try to improve its relations with China.

Speaking to members of the Danish trade union delegation yesterday, Mr. Eban said the relationship between Israel and the Common Market "may in large measure be irrelevant when Britain and three other countries become members of the community." The 1970 agreement will need replacement or substantial revision, he added.

He also cited the discrimination against Israel whereby 77 countries received preferences from the Market. Israel was excluded as a result of the Arab boycott. "The E.E.C. countries have a sovereign right and a moral duty to make corresponding concessions to Israel," the Foreign Minister pointed out, and he said only France presented any opposition to this.

In the political sphere, Mr. Eban went on, Israel asked only "that Europe support our right to secure boundaries to be determined by negotiation and agreement." After the war in Europe, he pointed out, "the peace-makers corrected and did not restore the conditions which provoked the war," and they should realize the same applies to Israel after a war.

Cabinet debating budget today

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

The Cabinet will hold a second discussion on the 1972/73 budget today. At its last meeting on the subject, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir gave a long review of the Ministry requests for expenditure, and dwelt on the gap between this expenditure and the sources of revenue available.

This time, it is understood, the Government will be expected to make a decision. The formula, as presented by the Treasury, is that taxes cannot be increased; and the budget should not run a deficit, for fear of aggravating inflation. Unless the Cabinet decides to violate one of these two principles, the only alternative left is to slash expenditure.

Another line of argument submitted by the economic ministers is that civilian outlay can only be reduced if the military makes a sacrifice too. This the defence authorities are refusing.

The final decision rests with the Cabinet.

The first part of the session will be devoted primarily to foreign policy matters, particularly to current differences between Jerusalem and Washington.

Police injured at 'friendly' football match near Haifa

Jerusalem Post Staff

HAIFA. — A police officer and four constables were injured by flying stones, and four spectators were arrested, as a result of a riot which broke out during a "friendly" football match at the Kiryat Eliezer stadium yesterday afternoon. The officer, Rav-Pakad Zvi Sadeh, head of the Haifa Police Patrol Department, sustained head injuries and was taken to hospital for treatment, while the constables suffered minor injuries.

The melée broke out shortly before half-time in the exhibition match between two National League teams, Haifa Maccabi and Tel Aviv Hapoel, which was being watched by some 6,000 fans. The home team was leading 1:0 when referee Y. Eitan awarded them a penalty. A Hapoel player who objected was ordered off the field, whereupon the visiting team refused to continue playing and the referee called off the match.

'BRIBERY!'

The irate crowd then began shouting insults ("Bribery!", "Who's getting paid?") and throwing stones and other objects, the police spokesman announced. Some of the stones hit the policemen.

In an earlier match in Haifa, Tel Aviv Maccabi lost to Haifa Hapoel 3:1. At Bloomfield in Tel Aviv, Netanya Maccabi beat Jaffa Maccabi 4:0 to win the tournament which started last Saturday. Jerusalem Hapoel took a 3:1 win from Ramat Gan Hakoah, in another match.

At a handball game in Kiryat Bialik in the morning, one fan, Avraham Cohen of Tirat Carmel, was arrested when he allegedly became unruly. The match was between Kiryat Bialik Maccabi and Tirat Carmel Hapoel, and the visiting team was losing.

At Na'aman Israel women gymnasts lost in a friendly international meet to the visiting Rumanian team. The Rumanians chalked up a total of 211.25 points to Israel's 183.05.

In their third defeat this season Tel Aviv Hapoel basketball team lost to Holon Hapoel 95:100. The Tel Aviv team now stand at the bottom of the basketball league table.

Terrorists on run in Gaza Strip

GAZA. — A minor demonstration by women and students was held on Friday at Nazle village, in the northern end of the Gaza Strip, at the funeral of a terrorist leader, Yussuf Abu Warda, who was killed by an army patrol on Thursday afternoon.

The women and youths dispersed quietly after the funeral, during which the youths burned old tires in sign of mourning. Security forces did not intervene.

"Itim" points out that the security forces have recently been scoring considerable successes in clashes with terrorists, who appear to be on the run. Remnants of terrorist cells have been drifting back to the towns and refugee camps after being flushed out of their hiding places in citrus groves and fields. The number of terrorist acts has declined sharply in recent weeks. *(Itim)*

Nasser demonstrators fined in Acre

ACRE. — Twenty-four young Arabs who took part in an unlicensed demonstration in the Old City on October 1, to mark the anniversary of the death of Gamal Abdel Nasser, were fined IL500 each in the Magistrate's Court on Friday. They were also given six-month suspended jail terms.

Egypt warns on W. Bank elections

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

The Egyptian-sponsored Middle East News Agency yesterday castigated West Bank talk of holding municipal elections which, the agency claimed, were being promoted by the Israel authorities.

MENA quoted reports from the West Bank to the effect that elections were planned in a number of West Bank towns. The agency commented that the elections were "a prelude to an Israeli conspiracy under which those towns will be provided with autonomy" — under Israeli rule.

In fact the issue of municipal elections in Judea and Samaria has been raised by West Bank individuals, mainly in Ramallah, Nablus and Jericho. Israeli authorities have declined to react in the absence of any official request to hold elections. Almost all of the incumbent mayors and councillors on the West Bank strongly oppose the idea.

The overt war over municipal elections is currently limited to Jericho, where a group of local residents appear to be waging a personal challenge to Mayor Saleh Abdo.

Ports handle 8% more goods

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHDOD. — The total amount of goods imported and exported via Israel's three ports rose by eight per cent over the first six months of the 1971/72 fiscal year. The greatest increase in total tonnage handled was at Eilat, where there was a 37 per cent increase over the same period in 1970, the Ports Authority spokesman said yesterday.

He said Haifa handled the most cargo, slightly over two million tons, and had an overall increase of eight per cent over 1970. In Ashdod, 1.34m. tons were imported and exported — an increase of slightly over two per cent.

Eilat handled a mere 332,000 tons, but this constitutes a total increase of 27 per cent over 1970.

The total weight handled by all three ports between April and September, 1971, was 3,718,000 tons. The total tonnage handled by all three ports over the same period in 1970 was 3,442,000. This figure does not include the import and export of fuel.

Imports rose by slightly over 11 per cent, and exports by only four per cent.

School kitchens reopen in Shlomi

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE — The school kitchens of Shlomi township, which were closed last week for lack of funds, were reopened on Friday; and the supply of meals to the township's [illegible] school and kindergarten children was resumed. (*The Post* erroneously reported the closing as that of the Acre kitchens last week.)

Shlomi Council Chairman David Hazan said on Friday that he would today consider closing the schools in protest against the Education Ministry's "attitude" toward the township. He demanded that the Ministry cover all the expenses of running the local schools including building maintenance, janitors' wages and the running of summer camps.

Four quins fine

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The four surviving Berman quintuplets, born eight days ago at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem, were "doing very satisfactorily," Dr. Ruth Horner, head of the hospital's newborn unit, said last night.

The babies, who were earlier suffering from mild jaundice, were "fine, and behaving just like normal premature babies." One quin, a boy who weighed 700 grams at birth, died last Wednesday.

Father of the quins, Yitzhak Berman, being greeted by the members of Jerusalem Betar, a team he has supported for years. The Betar players invited Berman onto the field before the start of a match against Tel Aviv Betar in the Capital on Saturday, and honoured him with a "free kick." The crowd greeted him with cheers of mazal tov, siman tov, and the players applauded. (Yisraeli photo)

Bond firm men jailed for swindle

The manager and four agents of the Yashlit company of Jerusalem on Friday received jail sentences for "systematically" swindling the public of thousands of pounds through the sale of misrepresented bonds.

Avraham Litmanowitz, 68, the manager, was sentenced to a 30-month jail term and fined IL5,000. The four agents — Moshe Aminoff, 38, Avraham Kaufman, 58, Moshe Shomer, 50, and Yitzhak Ya'acov, 57 — received two-year terms and were fined IL3,000 each.

The five were convicted of selling bonds which in fact were worth only part of what the contract for instalment payments said they were worth. The agents also passed themselves off as Government employees and led their duped customers — most of them small investors — to believe the bonds were Government issue.

In passing sentence, District Court Judge A.E. Landau said he would have imposed a stiffer penalty on Litmanowitz were it not for the fact that he was in poor health.

CHAIRMAN'S GOLF

CAESAREA. — Yesterday's Chairman's Cup knockout competition was won by Dr. David Adler of Haifa and Mr. Bernard Sachs, also of Haifa, with 44 points. Runners-up were Essie Been of Herzliya Pituah and Aubrey Kaplan of Tel Aviv, with 42 points.

A GROUP OF 166 immigrants, mostly from South America, arrived in Haifa aboard the m.s. Dan on Friday. Sixteen youngsters from the group will be joining kibbutzim, while the other newcomers will spend several months at absorption centres in the country.

* * *

THE MINISTRY of Communications will today put into operation a high-powered transmitter, aimed at boosting the quality of Arabic broadcasts. The transmitter will operate on 407 metres.

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ENSEMBLE
Artistic Director: Gary Bertini
November Monthly Programme
Subscription Concert No. 2

YAHUD	— Nov. 6
GIVAT HAVIVA	— Nov. 11
GIVAT HAYIM	— Nov. 12
TEL AVIV Beit Hahayal	
Series 1	— Nov. 14
Series 2	— Nov. 15
Series 3	— Nov. 17
JERUSALEM Binyenei Ha'ooma	— Nov. 18
RISHPON	— Nov. 22
REHOVOT	— Nov. 27

A limited number of tickets still available at the Chamber Ensemble Office, 103 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv.

"CONCERT NETWORK" CONCERTS

DVIR	— Nov. 5
EIN-GEDI	— Nov. 21
TIBERIAS	— Nov. 24
RAMAT HAKOVESH	— Nov. 25
NIZANIM	— Nov. 26
KIRYAT SHEMONA	— Nov. 29

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AS
UN
GIVES QUALITY EARNS LOYALTY

هكذا من الاصل

Meir to Gov't directors: rescue public from red tape

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Prime Minister on Friday appealed directly to Government administration chiefs to rescue the citizen from bureaucratic run-arounds. In an unusual face-to-face meeting with top officials, Mrs. Meir asked them to take random looks at files in their ministries to see how their officials dealt with citizens' applications.

Mrs. Meir made her appeal to the State administrators after answering members' questions at the first monthly luncheon meeting of a new Jerusalem Managerial Club of the Israel Management Centre.

The crowded meeting, in Beit Agron, included ministry directors-general, other top Government executives, and public and private sector managers.

When the chairman, Mr. Hillel Ashkenazi, Director-General of the Absorption Ministry, invited questions, there was a long silence from the officials, often themselves a target for press questions. The ice was gallantly broken by Justice Ministry Director-General Zvi Terlo, who asked Mrs. Meir about Israel-U.S. relations (see page 1 story). After two further questions, and as the luncheon meeting was about to end, Mrs. Meir said she wished to add something, "since many Government directors are here."

NOT ONLY MINISTERS

The State, she said, "is not only directors-general and ministers. A minister can choose his director-general and his private secretary. If he chooses well, good for him. But who knows what happens in all the other rooms (at the ministry)? I ask you, as directors, one question: Are you convinced that every member of the public, or representative of an enterprise, that turns to your ministry is dealt with promptly? Or are they told to come back in another week, then another, only to be informed — like the Phantoms (laughter) — that the matter is under review? Are you convinced an answer couldn't be given right away?"

Mrs. Meir gathered that people were *not* dealt with promptly. This was the more regrettable since the answer ultimately given was frequently a "no." What was the point in getting people to wait for months when it is known from the start that the answer will be in the negative? It only creates hardship and anger, she said.

She told the directors: "Forgive me, but you, or your deputies, or your ministers — why not occasionally pick out files at random to see what happened, how the matter was attended to by officials? It could save expense, travel and wasted work time."

Mrs. Meir declared that public bitterness (over red tape) was justified. The situation should be improved so that the citizen did not feel he was "talking to the wall."

In another question, Mrs. Meir was asked, by Mr. Shlomo Inbar of the State Comptroller's Office, whether, with the increasing importance of economics, Government administration ought not be freed of political influence. "I envy people who can cut themselves off from reality," was Mrs. Meir's reply. In an aside, she added, "as though coalition government is the greatest delight imaginable."

Even if the Alignment had an absolute majority, she said, she would want others to serve as partners in the present situation. It is not enough for such partners — other parties — to vote; they also wanted to hold portfolios. She interjected that all the ministers-without-portfolio had been given important duties, "but not all want to be important without portfolios." She added, "We have three ministers holding dual portfolios — which is not a healthy situation.

"Increased efficiency can only be suggested within the reality we have, and that cannot be changed," she concluded.

LABOUR RELATIONS

The Premier was asked, by Mr. Yisrael Tor of the Military Industries, whether she intended intervening in the labour relations situation. Mrs. Meir said there was no guarantee that the soon-to-be-amended Labour Disputes Law would automatically solve everything: a propaganda campaign was needed.

Declaring that "this is the place to say it," she said both poverty and high standards of living exist in the population. "In our situation, this is intolerable," she declared.

Only the lower-income groups should get what is left over after the State takes care of security, immigrant absorption, education and other essential services. Those with higher incomes should have to make do, she said.

Ruth Alexandrovich seen together with Sylva Zalmanson's uncle near the Western Wall on Friday. Ruth shared a room with Sylva in a Soviet labour camp, and is seen telling Sylva's uncle about his niece's condition. Mr. Zalmanson agreed, after being persuaded by Ruth, to end his five-day hunger strike at the Wall. (Newsphot)

Ruth Alexandrovich: 'call him Yeshayahu'

By SUSAN BELLOS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"In Israel he's Yeshayahu," 24-year-old Ruth Alexandovich said firmly last night. Miss Alexandrovich, who arrived in Israel late on Thursday evening after a year's imprisonment in the Soviet Union, was referring to her fiancé, Senya Awerbach, who arrived together with her and her father.

Yeshayahu, Miss Alexandrovich said, not without some pride, "is one of the foremost experts in the Soviet Union on Tolstoy," and a specialist in Russian literature. Because he voiced his Zionist views openly, Miss Alexandrovich said, he could not work in his profession but grew flowers and worked as a labourer.

Ruth Alexandrovich, a slight, pale and pretty registered nurse, was arrested on October 7, 1970, on the charge of distributing subversive pamphlets. She spent two months in jail in Riga, four months in a special KGB prison where there were planted agents among the political prisoners, and four months in a labour camp for women political prisoners in Mordovia.

BETTER THAN PRISON

Miss Alexandrovich, who said that the labour camp was "better than prison, because you are not so confined," made a special plea for 28-year-old Sylva Zalmanson, who was given a 10-year sentence after the Leningrad hijack trials and was in the prison camp with her.

Miss Zalmanson-Kuznetsov, who has tuberculosis, is going deaf and vomits continually, and she is getting no medical attention, though there is a doctor at the camp, Ruth said.

Miss Alexandrovich, who was already dressed in a snappy Israeli blue-and-white pants suit, said that women prisoners worked between eight and 16 hours a day in the labour camp, were given two dresses a year, and wore huge oversized men's shoes. Her work was sewing gloves.

Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, Miss Alexandrovich said, was official policy, though it also exists among the general population. However, she had Russian friends who understood her Zionist feelings and she felt that the Soviet intelligentsia understood and supported the struggle of Soviet Jewry.

She first wanted to come to Israel at the age of 15, she said, after some friends took her to a synagogue and she saw Israeli folk dance and started getting interested in Zionist and Hebrew literature. Since then, she said, she had been to synagogue many times.

The first thing she and Senya and her father did on arrival in Jerusalem, she said, was to visit the Western Wall. Ruth smilingly explained that she put on a *yarmulke* at the Wall because she thought unmarried women should cover their heads and "a kerchief wasn't available."

Miss Alexandrovich, appearing nearly exhausted, says she wants to start learning Hebrew in an ulpan in Jerusalem and hopes to start working as a nurse again soon.

End hunger strike at Western Wall

Avraham Zalmanson and Avigdor Alexandrovich ended their five-day hunger strike at the Western Wall on Friday. They were protesting the imprisonment in a Soviet labour camp of Sylva Zalmanson, who is reportedly gravely ill.

The two decided to end their strike after a visit by Ruth Alexandrovich on Friday.

Mr. Zalmanson, Sylva's uncle, said: "I am ending my strike, but the struggle is far from ended..."

Meanwhile Professor A. Bellar, Dean of the Hebrew University Medical School, on Friday sent two telegrammes to Moscow one to the President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the other to the chief Neurosurgeon of the Burdenko Institute. Prof. Bellar asked both "professional colleagues" to intervene on behalf of Miss Zalmanson.

Karp found guilty of accepting 'love' bribe

HAIFA. — Former Assistant District Attorney Yitzhak Karp was found guilty on Friday by the District Court here for accepting a woman's favours as a bribe. He was acquitted of the charge of abusing his trust as a public official.

Karp had been working on a brief against four young men suspected of robbing a Tnuva cashier in Hadera last March. The prosecution charged Karp with having sexual intercourse with Bella Kleiner, fiancee of one of the four suspects. In return, he allegedly promised to return the impounded car, which was used in the robbery, to Fatima Yitzhak, wife of one of the suspects. Fatima had acted as a go-between in the whole affair.

The prosecution also charged Karp with accepting a similar "bribe" from Naomi Jum'a, the divorced wife of another suspect, in the house of a relative of Fatima's in Kiryat Tivon.

The President of the Court, Judge Avraham Scha'al, ruled that the prosecution had failed to prove that Karp had had sexual relations with Bella in his office or that the return of the car was anything but legitimate.

On the other hand, the judge ruled, Karp spent time — alone — in Kiryat Tivon with the second girl, brought there by Fatima. Karp should have realized that this was not done out of friendship but in order to get him to go easy on her husband in the forthcoming trial.

Before the verdict was handed down, the prosecutor, State Attorney Gavriel Bach, termed the case "a personal tragedy" for the accused and his family. However, a severe sentence was called for in order to stress the obligation of public servants to be above reproach and to set personal moral examples.

Sentence will pronounced on Wednesday. (Itim)

'Yedi'ot' apology for Keshet 'arrow'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Yedi'ot Ahronot" on Friday published an apology, expressing the paper's regret over a Sivie Keshet's column which cast aspersions on a senior army commander and on the entire army.

It was the paper's second apology for the column which appeared 10 days ago.

Publication of the article, entitled "In the Army of the Mexican General Castañetas," caused bitter reaction in senior army ranks.

Broadcasting Authority meeting on TV strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Broadcasting Authority's Management Committee held an emergency meeting until late last night to discuss last week's one-hour television strike, protesting a proposal by the Authority to appoint a senior official to be responsible for TV and radio news.

The fact that it was decided to hold another meeting today with Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, may indicate far-reaching decisions by the Authority.

The Management Committee stated last Thursday that it took a "grave view of the recent steps taken by TV employees, including Wednesday's sudden work stoppage," and was expected to react firmly.

Taxi driver killed in collision with truck

TEL AVIV. — A taxi driver, Yosef Nagzada, of Yahud, was killed early Friday morning in a collision between his cab and a truck on the Geha road. Police are investigating the cause of the accident. (Itim)

Girl injured by Sabbath zealots

A nine-year-old girl was slightly injured last night when religious zealots marched through the Capital to protest the "desecration of the Sabbath."

The girl, Regina Taup, was rushed to the Magen David Adom centre in Romema, where she was treated and later released. She was hit on the head by a stone.

At about 3.30 yesterday afternoon some 250 zealots marched from the Mea She'arim quarter in the direction of Sacher Park, but were turned back by police.

Later another fight broke out between religious youths and several other people near the Beit Ya'acov Yeshiva. There were no injuries.

Life returned to normal in the religious quarter at about six o'clock, as the Sabbath ended and the bus service resumed. (Itim)

Terrorist killed in cave near Hebron

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A wanted terrorist was killed Friday by an army patrol following a brief chase though in a hilly area near al-Arrub village, north of Hebron.

The man was killed when an army unit fired into the cave to which he fled after refusing to give himself up.

The terrorist was identified as Abdullah Mahmoud Mehdi, who had been hunted in connection with a number of terrorist activities.

The area where the incident occurred has been under intensified security watch, which has been stepped up in the past two months. Ninety residents of the villages north of Hebron were rounded up last month. South of there, security forces have also tightened up their watch, following the sabotage 10 days ago of a bus near Beit Awwa.

Police now towing unwinterized cars

Traffic police, starting today, will pounce on car owners who have failed to qualify vehicles for winter. A police spokesman said in Jerusalem on Friday that cars found to have defective brakes, steering or tires will be towed, at the owners' expense, to the nearest authorized garage to have the necessary repairs done.

In cases of minor defects, drivers will be permitted to drive their cars themselves — directly to a garage.

THE WEATHE

Forecast: Fair.
Weather Synopsis: Trough of lo sure from Sudan causing easter over region.

	Yesterday's humidity	Yesterday's Min.-Max.
Jerusalem	28	12—31
Golan	27	7—22
Nahariya	47	11—25
Safed	34	6—19
Tiberias	37	13—32
Nazareth	30	13—24
Afula	24	5—32
Shomron	28	13—23
Tel Aviv	45	13—34
Lod	31	11—27
Jericho	40	12—30
Gaza	65	14—24
Beersheba	35	10—32
Eilat	28	17—32
Tiran	40	19—32

ARRIVAL

Israel's Ambassador to the Car Mr. Haim Yeari, in order to be rsal when the President of the rom arrives here with the Africa gation.

Mr. Meyer Weisgal, Chancellor Weizmann Institute and chairm Yad Chaim Weizmann, from Euro the U.S. on which he visited on of the Institute.

Msgr. Ajamian, head of the Ar community in East Jerusalem, f Lebanon, through the Rosh Hanik tler post.

Mr. Theo Kassel of the Balfou lar, Haifa, and Mrs. Kassel, fro rope, aboard the m.s. Dan.

Autocars nee IL15m. to go

Jerusalem Economic Editor

TEL AVIV. — The funds req for consolidating the tottering cars Company may amoun IL15m., of which British Le is expected to provide half, *Jerusalem Post* learned night. other half would be provided consortium of Israel banks — are ready to lend the compan to IL4m. for working capit and by local capital funds.

A pre-condition for the cas however, that this amount is m ed by the parent company of cars.

Leyland has already put up in order to rescue Autocars bankruptcy, and allow it to urgent liabilities including It has also supplied Autocars about IL1m. in cars and access for its assembly plant in re weeks.

However, it would have to further than that and convert of its debentures and improve credit terms accorded to Auto in order to save the company.

In order to induce Leyland make the investment, Governm quarters have expressed readi to increase the profit margin Autocars and raise the prices buses and cars assembled by

But they stated that these their final terms. Unless an ag ment about the financing and construction of Autocars is rea within a few days, Auto creditors — the biggest of w is Bank Hapoalim — will prob resort to court action.

"Itim" reports that a deleg from Leyland arrived at Lod night and are due to meet Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir day.

Egypt offers home to 'black Jews'

ROME (ENA). — An invitation settle in Egypt has been forward by Lutfi el-Kholi, head of the Eg tian Socialist delegation now Rome, to the "black Jews" fac expulsion threats from their pre stode in Dimona.

Kholi said this was an expre of his own, but that it was his ty's policy to oppose "any kind racism in the Middle East."

Prof. Ne'eman installed as T.A. University president

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Prof. Yuval Ne'eman last night officially became Tel Aviv University's second president at an induction ceremony held on campus in the presence of Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Yigal Allon.

Mr. Allon greeted the new and outgoing presidents and urged the University to see to it that regular evening courses are offered to enable working people to pursue a full course of studies after they are finished working. He also called on the University to help modernize teacher training.

The ceremony also marked the opening of the 1971/72 academic year (although studies began more than a week ago). The ceremony followed a crowded week of deliberations at the University by members of its Board of Governors, whose fourth annual meeting closed on Friday.

On the last day of their meeting, they voted 46-year-old Prof. Ne'eman into the office of president. (Prof. Ne'eman will continue to head the Physics and Astronomy Departments.) The board also made the outgoing president, Dr. George S. Wise, who had been the driving force behind the University's development, chancellor — a post created especially for him.

The new Board of Governors chairman is U.S. businessman Victor Carter, who replaces Jewish Agency chairman Arye Pincus in the office. Tel Aviv Mayor Yehoshua Rabinowitz was voted to head the University's Executive Board. He comes in place of the man he also succeeded as mayor, Mr. Mordechai Namir.

The Board also approved an annual budget of IL86.5m. for the University. It undertook to raise more contributions to further its development.

Israel stands to lose

(Continued from page one)

belief yesterday that the U.S. Government would have little difficulty scraping up the funds to finance Israel's approved military procurements, despite the Senate's action. The problem at the moment, they said, was, rather, getting the Administration to approve the sales — of Phantoms — which would create the need for such large credits.

Restoring the grant approval, on the other hand, would be much less easy, especially since the Administration had made no secret, even before Friday, of its lack of enthusiasm for the original allocation. P.L. 480 was in no grave danger, since it served U.S. farm interests, but delays might be encountered as a result of the action.

The overall outlook for U.S. foreign aid, in the short-run, at least, was somewhat less bleak than seemed at first, in the view of observers here.

A Senate-House conference, in an effort to straighten out differences, is still to be held; a number of Senators, from both parties, may have second-thoughts about their vote, the current fiscal year has another seven months to run its course; the Administration has sufficient moneys "in the pipeline" to last for a while beyond July 1, 1972; and foreign aid funds may be provided from amendments to other pieces of legislation.

Nevertheless, the Senate's decision is expected to force some early reconsideration of Israel's budget policies. An immediate occasion will be the Cabinet meeting today.

Kollek sends peace gift to Brandt

LOD AIRPORT. — An olive sapling, gift from Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, will be delivered by clergyman Emanuel Gotze. The minister left here Friday by El Al with his wife after a 10-day visit to Israel.

Reverend Gotze, who is active in the Germany-Israel Friendship League, told "Itim" that Kollek had asked him to deliver the olive sapling to Mr. Brandt as a gift "from the City of Peace to the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize." (Itim)

Telephone pioneer, Rehavia, dead at 75

Mr. Ya'acov Rehavia, the founder of the Israel telephone network, died on Thursday. He was 75. Mr. Rehavia joined the postal services in 1918, and was in charge of the telephone services until his retirement ten years ago.

Georgians sit in at Lod terminal

LOD AIRPORT. — Three new families of Soviet immigrants are holding a sit-down strike here. They are demanding flats in the Haifa area, and have refused alternative dwellings in Beersheba.

The families, all from Georgia, arrived together with the large group of Russian immigrants on Thursday night, which included Ruth Alexandrovich and her family.

All the other families agreed to accept the housing which the Ministry of Absorption had set aside for them.

Last week police at Lod forcibly evicted three other Georgian families who had been holding a strike in the arrivals hall. (Itim)

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